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FIRST EDITION

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Important Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Paying the National Debt in Greenbacks,

He Denounces the National Banking System.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 31, 1867.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—

Dear Sir:—As usual, when in doubt upon any subject which I suppose you to understand better than I do, I never feel the least difficulty in asking your opinion upon the subject; because I have ever found you willing to answer an old neighbor so far as you find yourself able. I see an angry controvery has sprung up between two gentlemen as to what kind of money the national debt shall be paid in. One gentleman argues from what he supposes to be the law of the question and the duty of the Government under its legal obligations to those who hold its liabilities; the other seems to deal principally in what he considers ought to have been the duty of Government in the discharge of its debts to those who hold them, at whatever price they may have been purchased, and to deal in strong vituperation against those who would pay according to law, if that law contradicts his idea of equity, without any regard to the letter or the spirit of the contract between the Government and the holder, and to denounce as immoral the payment of its debts according to contract, because at other times, other nations have paid more, and because a portion of that present debt is also paid at a higher rate.

Now, I am a banker, desirous to do business upon legal principles, and at the same time to deal justly with all men, so that when I have passed away, as I soon shall, I may not be represented as a swindler, a robber, an unjust man, whose memory should be held in execration for my dealings with my fellowmen. While I am unwilling to wantonly sacrifice my estate, I shall not hesitate to aid in paying any portion of the half a billion of money necessary, if necessary to support a good character, although the same should come out of the taxes and hard earnings of our labor.

Will you, also, if you have time, add a word as to your idea of the wisdom of the management of our finances, and of our financial system generally? I remember you, at one time, did not quite agree with the then Secretary of the Treasury. Yours, very truly,

JOHN GYGER.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 4, 1867.—Dear Gyger:—I shall not hesitate to answer the questions which you have propored to me according to my poor ability, although I know that I thereby incur the risk of sharp and frivolous criticism by able New York editors, whose age is scarcely more than eighty years, and who will probably discover in my answer evidence of old age and of decaying intellectual powers. Of all this I am myself conscious, and only regret the pain which it gives those youthful gentlemen to make such delicate suggestions. But as literary pride has never been among my aspirations, I will not venture to smother the free intercourse with my neighbors in advanced life.

They need hardly tell you, who reside my near neighbors, what I doubt not is apparent in the intrinsic evidence of my poor productions, that these things which I am too often giving to the public are dictated from a sick bed, in the intervals of pain which Providence indulges me with and to which those gentlemen abroad so kindly refer. But as I may print or not print, as suits my discretion, I have no right to complain of the criticism or ridicule which gentlemen in vigorous health see proper to bestow upon my productions.

So far as the financial condition of this republic is concerned, it is not, and never can, be in doubt or peril. With the products which we can readily dispose of to supply the demand of every kind, there never can be a time when, with honest dealings, this republic will be unable to pay all her just liabilities.

The best mode of managing her finances of which you inquire, and which you are much more capable of determining than I am, and I least of all, is a much more difficult question, and one which has puzzled abstractionists long before Adam Smith. I have not approved and do not now approve of the financial policy pursued by our Government for the last six years. I think we have thrown away our billions, and are still throwing away our millions, by mismanagement.

You are a banker, and a sound one; but you are making more off the United States through the national banking system, as in every other case when has adopted it, than you ought to make. This may appear dogmatical; but I am only answering the question which you have asked me.

In all financial questions he who makes an honest bargain and pays dollar for dollar, every cent he contracted for, is not a dishonest man, and does not deserve to be denounced as a swindler or a cheat, whatever may be his prosperity in life.

Let us come to a brief and true history of the present finances of our country, and see whether you have anything to reproach yourself with in dealing with your fellow-citizens in the exchange of those finances. Every nation of any magnitude in the present stage of civilization, and with any considerable business and commerce, must and will use some kind of a paper medium to carry on its business. None but the Ottomans, Chickasaws, and their Kindred tribes now doubt or deny this. In framing our Constitution it was not doubted that this medium must be used, redeemable by its equivalent in whatever should be the money of the country.

That instrument provides that the general Government shall coin money and regulate its value. Under that clause I have never doubted that the general Government alone was competent to issue bills of credit, or, in other words, to establish banks of issue, and to declare what should be the money of the country and its value. We have fallen, I am sorry to say, into a different practice, and States do that which, for the sake of uniformity, the general Government alone ought to control.

The certain result of all large commercial transactions under any system is, that sometimes the currency of a country will be expanded, and sometimes contracted, according to the supply and the business and the prudence of the people. That is what is called the expansion and contraction of the currency, and denounced as a thing which might have been avoided. That expansion or contraction is in no wise effected by the kind of money which is used. If it be too abundant or too scarce it is of no consequence whether it be in coin or in paper. A hundred millions too much of gold is just as injurious in inflating prices as a hundred millions too much in greenoacks. But in my judgment, whichever is used by Government should be promptly redeemable, according to the law of redemption, which shall be directed by the power that authorized the issue, who should use it without the payment of interest, and profit by the losses which are incurred in its destruction.

The law of redemption, regulating redemption, both as to the commodity in which it shall be redeemed and its intrinsic value compared with the money issued, is as much a part of the contract as the price of the article reduced to writing and sealed by the parties. Not because of the usage of the country, but because of the law which says so. When, therefore, you find that the standard of the American dollar is one hundred cents, and you are in the possession of such dollar, you know that you are entitled to just one hundred cents for your money and no more, whether that one hundred cents be made of leather, tin, or greenbacks, and its mode of payment pointed out.

And when the Supreme Court shall have decided such law to be constitutional and binding upon all, it being the highest tribunal to decide between man and man, in all earthly affairs, it is not only legal, but is just, as part of the law of the contract, to pay your debt in that money, which, if the Government was wise when it created it, cannot be a loss to the citizen. He may not be a fool who doubts this proposition, but he has an excessive folly which all the world except himself and his creditors will ridicule. It was your contract and it was your Government, created by yourself, that fixed its security, and who is responsible, as you are, partly for a foolish arrangement, if there be loss. If you do not like the legislation of your Government and the provisions it makes for your welfare, and that of all its citizens, choose better men, or go elsewhere for protection; but do not tell us that when one-half of the community impose laws upon the other half and make them binding, and that other half obey those laws, they are swindlers and villains. The language is neither decorous nor such as gentlemen would use.

Money! What is money? If it be a fixed, unalterable thing of intrinsic and known value, why does the Constitution put it into the power of a legislative tribunal to create it and reassess it anew? It is all fancy. Money is just what the law makes it, and you must take the chance that your Government make it wisely, and when made you fix your eye upon it, and make your contract accordingly. I abhorred deception or clipping the coin: and yet this nation has twice, or, I think, three times, by its legislation reduced the price of silver, and made it pass to every creditor as well as debtor at the original price.

Who are these reasoners, who, with these facts in view, talk so learnedly of the laws of finance and the morality of human dealings? Whose consciences are so raw, and stick out so far from their excited covering that no pharaceutist can heal their inward wound; no poultice can cicatrize it sufficiently to take from it its lasting plague after the malefactor shall have lain himself down in the hope of seeking rest in another world? Now let us come to the Government loan, and for a single moment consider it, which, even without the monstrous doctrine of Greeley and Cooke, is the most profitable investment ever made by money lenders, and is a monstrous swindle on Americans, on the part of European capitalists. In what I say I would not depress that loan by a single dollar, for all the profit which it were possible for me to make by it for it has done its service, and no more than its service, to the American Government, in the days of her need; and for such service it has been trebly rewarded by the nation. When I say this I do not begrudge the poor speculator or the rich capitalist who has entered the gold room a beggar and come out with a princely fortune, his earnings; that is not his folly, but the folly of the Government, which, though a hundred times warned, would never take heed. Would to God that my intellectual vigor might increase in proportion to my disease, that I might properly depict this important subject to the American people. But such a phenomenon will never again be found to exist this side of Fort Royal.

In 1860-61, when the war broke out, it was found that the then administration—for what purpose I will not undertake to pronounce—had left the country bare of all defensive weapons, and not only with an empty treasury but $80,000,000 in debt. The first few millions needed to equip our army and navy were easily borrowed, for our Government had a very poor and shallow idea of the intensity of feeling of the independent belligerent with whom we had to deal. But it was soon found that all the energies of the nation were necessary to defend freedom from the plunderers, the robbers, the revolutionary cutthroats, our Southern brethren I think they are called, whom we had to deal with.

The next loan of $250,000,000 was readily taken by the Philapelphia, New York, and Boston Banks, but when Congress assembled, the banks complained that the Treasury had so placed their loans, by aggregating them in the three banks, as to embarrass the lenders, unable longer to pay coin for them. They, however, went on and paid them in currency, at some discount, which, I think, cost the Government some millions of dollars. Still, the Treasury was soon emptied, such was the enormous draft upon it for war material. Inquiry was then made of bankers and brokers by the Committee on Ways and Means, of which I happened to be chairman, as to the probability of obtaining a loan, and at what rate. The answer was discouraging, and did not give reason to hope that we would be able to obtain sufficient money to carry on the war at more than eighty-five per cent., with interest at six per cent. on the loan. The Committee were unwilling to take eighty five per cent. principal and receive the loan in a depreciated currency, which would have probably brought it to seventy-five per cent.

This was a high borrowing at usurious a rate that we looked around for other means. Two of us, Mr. Spalding, of Buffalo, and myself, were in favor of issuing notes of the United States, and making them a legal tender, but receiving them at par for all transactions with the Government, believing that they would rise near to par for all the supplies of war material which the Government might need; as all demand, both by the Government and individuals, for anything but legal tender would thereby be taken away. No reason could be seen why, to the extent of the demand in this country, which proved to be nearly the whole, they should go much below par. They would answer every purpose for which the farmer, mechanic, merchant, and manufacturer desired to purchase material. We remembered that in England for most of the time that specie payment was suspended her bank notes were at about fourteen per cent. discount.

After having repeatedly attempted to purchase loans at a less sum than what in coin would be about $40 on the $100, we urged the Secretary of the Treasury to give his consent to offering a loan and issuing therefor United States notes, and making a legal-tender. The members of the Committee agreed, but the others, together with the Secretary, decidedly refused their consent, as he (the Secretary) had very consistently done in his report. The Committee waited, again consulted the moneyed men of the country, and found that no large loan could be obtained in coin except upon almost ruinous terms. They again importuned the Secretary for his consent, the Committee having become a tie. A bill for the issue of $100,000,000 of legal-tender had been drawn and offered by Mr. Spalding, and was allowed to remain in that position till February, when a Democratic member of the Committee, reserving the right to vote against it, consented that it might be reported.

In February, after severe opposition, it passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Then nothing was said about the currency in which either principal or interest were to be paid. No one, I suppose, doubted that the loans of the United States of every description were payable in the money of the United States of every description, but to change that aspect as it regarded a portion of the fund, the New York moneychangers again made their appearance, Jew and Gentile mingling in sweet communion to discover some cunning invention to make in a day what it would take weeks of sports, Longlean men to earn. They went directly to the Committee of Ways and Means, and asked that the interest should be made payable in coin, leaving the principal as it was.

The Committee utterly rejected the absurd proposition of two currencies—two legal-tenders—in the same empire and for the same commodities. They had once heard of such a transaction in Austrian bonds, which utterly destroyed their credit. The brokers then resorted to the Secretary of the Treasury. He was more easily persuaded, and, it is understood, went with them to the Committee of the Senate and pressed the change. The Finance Committee of the Senate agreed to it, and sent it back to the House with that amendment. The House rejected it, and the consequence was a Committee of Conference, and as some bill was necessary, it resulted in the present law, making the debts of the United States, so far as regarded their interest, payable in a different kind of currency from that which they loaned.

One of the House Committee proposed then, in order to raise a sum sufficient for that purpose, that the duties on imports should be paid in coin. That proposition prevailed, and the result was and is that the interest on the national loans and the duties on importations are payable in one kind of money called legal-tender, and the principal in another kind of money called legal-tender, but made of a different material and of a different shape. Thus, as any one can see, the Congress declared that while she created two kinds of money she had made them of unequal value and for different purposes.

For nearly two years the greenbacks were the most popular currency that was ever used in the United States, and, had there been no other, would not have failed to buy every necessary commodity for every use, public and private, without the least complaint. And if it swelled the currency of the country it also swelled the business of every kind, foreign and domestic, agricultural and manufacturing. So also it swelled the income of business men, and thereby vastly increased the revenue of the Government. No man was ever known to refuse any article which he had to sell, during all that time, for one of the greenbacks or certificates of loan of the nation.

Under the easily excited imagination of the American public, and seeing a system of finance which no human folly had ever before witnessed, hopes were excited much more rampant than the lottery dealers or the faro players; and, in the belief that a single turn of the card would bring up the holder's fortune, palaces were opened for the purpose of inviting speculation and dealing in this new system of gambling. Some became rich while others went to beggary—doubling and doubling their ventures to indemnify themselves; everything became excited and inflated, from the commonest fabric to the most valuable estate. Thus the articles necessary to supply the war were vastly increased in price, while the honest Jews of the gold rooms, Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, came out unsinged.

The violation of an undertaking to do or not do may be compensated in money. Sometimes the amount is liquidated by the parties and sometimes let to be fixed by a jury. In either event it is to be paid for in the money of the country—in this country in dollars and cents. No one ever supposed that the non-fulfilment of a contract was to be paid for in kind. A plaintiff recovers a verdict for $1000, the non-payment of a farm, execution issues for $1000 in money; and the defendant can tender the sheriff $1000 of the legal tender of the country and he is obliged to take it in full payment of the debt.

How inconsistant is that with the idea that the creditor can select his medium of payment! A man sells his property for forty horses, worth $100 each, amounting in cash to $4000; if the purchaser do not pay and is sued for the debt, judgment is given against him for $4000, not for forty horses. How would you execute a judgment given and an execution issued for forty horses? Indeed there is no breach of any contract, either sounding in damages or in contract, which cannot be paid by tendering the amount assessed in a legal tender note. As to the equity and morality of these transactions, I have never discussed them.

A colleague of mine in Congress, an excellent man and rich, asked me whether I supposed the United States loan of '81, made before the passage of the act, would be paid in coin or currency. I told him it might be paid in either by the express terms of the law; but that I did not know how the Secretary of the Treasury would treat it. He told me the next day that he had consulted the Secretary, who said he would pay it in coin, being then due. He had invested $30,000 in legal-tenders at a cost of $30,000, for which he received $50,000 in greenbacks, or its equivalent in coin. A continuent of mine, within two months after the adjournment of the Congress that passed this law, informed me that he had guaranteed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, before the passage of the law, a judgment of $28,000, expressly payable in gold.

The creditor demanded the money. It was then worth about two or three times its nominal value. He went to him and tendered the amount in greenbacks. He refused to accept and issued execution, and the court set it aside and compelled him to take the lawful money of the United States which had been offered him. Whether the transaction was a moral or immoral one, every gentleman must judge for himself, and will judge according to his position. If a man be dealing for himself, with his own money, I can understand his right to bestow the half or the whole of the sum upon his creditors, either under the fancy of generosity or honor. But when he is acting as trustee for others and paying out the money of *cestique* trusts and wards, it seems to me that there may be in morals, although not in law, in a question about the difference.

It is but just to Mr. McCulloch here to say that he does not pretend that the principal of the five-twenties (as his letter shows) is payable in coin, as the bonds are silent upon that subject, and as that conclusion is excluded by that very silence. It is just, also, to the Democratic party to say, that when the question has been discussed in the House no lawyer among them has set up such a foolish pretension; and when the bill was on its final passage the question was expressly asked of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin. But every instrument speaks for itself, and when it is silent upon the subject of currency, it is always made payable in *money*, which means the legal tender of the country.

I fear, however, I am elaborating this point *ad nauseum*, unless a newspaper editor or a country broker can enact laws and afterwards enforce them. There is nothing short of the sheerest folly in this argument, and it will not be persevered in by those who have sufficient strength to carry them genteelly over the "asses' bridge." Nay, more: I fear that what I am going to state may set New York editors and brokers upon a dangerous rampage amid the flowery fields and golden images of Chiriqui and Golfonto; and yet I shall venture to say that if the United States chose to be ruthless enough she could tender and pay not only the principal but the interest in legal-tenders, although the latter is expressly contracted to be paid in coin. The law of legal tender means this or it means nothing. Let not this alarm any one, for no nation short of the basest Asiatics would ever think of such an act, however capitalists might ask trustees, guardians, and administrators to violate the law and their sworn oaths to double the revenue which the public debtor is to pay them.

What would be the difference in effect between the two modes of paying the public credit—in greenbacks, as the loans fall due, or exclusively in coin—I once had a calculation made, when I brought in a bill to borrow greenbacks for that purpose (indeed, I brought in three bills, hoping to save two or three billions thereby). But each session the rattle of the gold room was much louder than what I was pleased to call the voice of reason, and what I still think deserved that appellation.

Take the number of millions which, through six years of war, have been expended, which is alarming, and count it, as I wish some one would do, on the principle I have laid down, when for some time the premium was at 281 per $100, and the sum will be appalling. Take $100 and count it into greenbacks at the above rate; it will produce you $281. Now, so convert or invest it every month made for six years, and at the end of the year a difference of $66,065, the gold bearers costing the Government that much more than the legal-tenders. Take $100,000, and suppose the legal-tenders to be worth at all times at least half as much as coin for all articles which the Government may need, which no man can doubt, convert or use it daily for a year at that rate, and you have a difference of $36,508,000 in favor of greenbacks.

But the business of the Government during the war amounted to more than $1,500,000 per day, I presume. For one year it would amount to $547,500,000, and during the war, taking an average of these years, it would amount to $1,642,500,000, and this vast sum would also be the amount in favor of greenbacks, for the same length of time, rate of expenditure, and at the above difference in price. Why is this clamor against a legal tender, which answers all the purposes of solid metal, and which has never been complained of by the business men of the community? Why is there such a heading desire for the resumption of specie payment, much earlier than England resumed to it after her wars, which left her a less debt than ours?

She was not able to resume until more than eight years after cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding her great commercial advantages over the rest of the world, and notwithstanding she had in circulation but a little over £20,000,000. Is she deluded by the free trade quacks into the belief that $100,000 paid out to her own industrious classes is more useful than $200,000 paid out to the industry of our own farmers, laborers, and mechanics? Is she again to be taught that cotton—crippled, humpbacked crooked-shouldered as she is—is still to be king? Still you see that every advantage is taken of circumstances by the English Government to build up not only her foreign trade, but her farmers and mechanics.

We have heard great praises bestowed upon Cobden for his liberality in granting free trade to France in her late treaty, after he had succeeded in abolishing the corn law duties. Short sighted sciolists! For the Navigation act, which for centuries had every protected domestic industry from the possibility of foreign competition, gave to England the command of the ocean; since England never consciously entered into any treaty or arrangement which gave to foreign nations any industrial advantage in mechanics or manufactures over her own people, if it were in her power to prevent it, as the late treaty with France conclusively shows.

After she had driven the Flemings from the ocean, and Genoa and the free towns of Holland had been compelled to surrender their advantages to the superior skill and hardihood of the fishermen of the Lowlands—after Van Tromp had lowered his haughty flag, and could no longer sail proudly sweep the ocean with a broom, this masterly Navigation act of the Commonwealth of England was introduced, and prevails in many of its features to the present day. While other nations had more numerous harbors and rivers, England surrounding the world from drum-beat to drum-beat, stood sentinel to protect her own people against the encroaching industry of other nations; so that her sentinels could call out almost audibly to each other—"Watchman, what of the night?"

All this was produced by the protection of the industry of the country wherever she could protect it without interfering with some other of her own interests. That which other nations called a masterly stroke of liberality and free trade, in that treaty with France, was nothing more or less than a most cunning contrivance to protect the mechanical industry of the looms of Lyons, and the spindles of Marseilles and Rouen, by allowing the silk spinners and weavers of France to use no material whatever before taken to England, and there converted into thread and woof. Before, that was done by France sending her cocoons across the channel to be spun by English spinners and woven by English weavers after it had been half wrought on its native stem, and then sending it back to be skilfully manipulated by the cunning fingers which near the spot of its production twirled the flying spindles.

By that single provision in the treaty which took a third of the export duty from the English tariff on bituminous coal, French operators saved their millions of dollars in the cost of fuel alone, with which to drive their motive power. You are aware that all that power is produced by bituminous coal, which England furnished in ample quantities of the best quality, and at the cheapest price, and France produced only an inferior quality, and at an expensive rate. That single article, in the Cobden treaty, relatively protected both France and England, whilst it left other nations precisely as they then stood with reference to them. By this article I doubt not that English operators saved more and imposed in the aggregate a heavier duty than any American tariff ever levied upon the importations of England. How cunning are American economists to shout pæans to the free trade of England and France, and exhort us to follow their noble example! Will one never be obliged or allowed to cease their marvelling at the shallow examination of the teachers of political economy in this country—the misleaders of the valley of the Mississippi—nay, of the whole country. Although not strictly connected with what we are considering, I do not know whether this not a proper place to consult my constituents upon a question that has always puzzled and somewhat amazed me.

That question regards the conduct, not of our Executive, but Legislative branch of the Government upon the subject of protection. By our Constitution all export duties are prohibited. That Constitution was made before either cotton or tobacco were articles of any account in our foreign trade, and was evidently intended to prevent the power of checking the exports of grain, tempted by what were then the Corn laws of England, which laid a heavy duty upon the importation of all grain. But there is now no danger of an excessive exportation nor of an excessive prohibition by any duty upon any of the agricultural products of this country; and the only question for us is, can we by export duties increase our revenue, encourage domestic manufactures and our foreign trade? I admit that, with the exception of the two articles mentioned, cotton and tobacco, they would never be resorted to, for it would increase the prosperity of no part of the country. The great manufacturing prosperity of England, as well as many other countries of Europe, is dependent solely upon the cotton of America. It was believed before, and is now clearly proved since the war, that other countries cannot, or will not, produce it of a suitable kind, even at a cost of two or three times that at which it is produced by us.

Hence it follows that an additional burden of one-half the present native price of cotton could be imposed without checking the export of a pound. If we then were to impose an export duty of one, two, or three cents per pound, it would be just so much tax upon the foreign merchant and manufacturer, and so much of a clear revenue put into the coffers of the United States. How much that would produce, with the increasing business of the world, is almost impossible to adequately estimate. Heretofore our exports of cotton have been as high as 1,767,686,328 pounds per annum, and for years have averaged 1,501,862,199 pounds.

The increasing business of the world will no doubt soon add one-third to these amounts, making the average exports 2,002,482,930 pounds per annum, which, at three cents a pound export duty, would make $60,074,487. The internal tax of two cents a pound is now upon our own manufacturers; then it would be levied exclusively upon the foreign operators; and would be a protection to American fabrics of five cents for every pound of cotton produced: and not an American would pay one farthing of it, nor would it, by that amount, diminish the product of the planters, who would charge it upon the consumers.

If with that protection, which upon an average, I suppose, would be more than ten cents a yard upon all their fabrics, the American manufacturer did not monopolize the cotton market of the world, it would argue great want of skill and enterprise. Beside that, it would take from the other taxpayers of the United States the sum of $60,000,000 of internal duties. And yet, when I proposed an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the prohibition to export duties and leave the matter discretionary with Congress, it was resisted by the representatives of the Mississippi valley, who were clothed in cottons, and who ought to have been anxious, one would think, to build up cotton machinery; and what was more amazing still, it was resisted by the manufacturers of New England, who are not charged with liberality or in overlooking their own interests for the benefit of others. But we return from this episode.

Various methods are suggested to redeem the Five-twenties in currency. One very able writer suggests a loan in greenbacks to their amount, so that afterwards the greenbacks may be redeemed with the others. If we are satisfied that there is not more than sufficient currency together with its probable increase, then that would be the proper method, without inflating prices as a counterbalance to the saving. But if it is believed that the present and prospective business of the country would fairly absorb an amount large enough to redeem these bonds as they become due, and not injuriously increase the business, then the true way would be for the Government to issue legal tenders equal to the amount to be redeemed, and thus save the interest both of the old and a new loan. Indeed, but a small portion might be issued monthly, say $4,000,000, so as to imperceptibly affect the currency.

The business men here complain that the retiring of $4,000,000 a month without any substitute, causes a stringency in the money market very injurious to business operations. I doubt not that that additional issue would in some way be taken up in the course of business without being injuriously felt as an expansion. I may here state that I do not see why nearly $100,000,000 in coin has been constantly lying idle in the treasury, when it might have paid at least twice that amount of the national debt. I do not attribute any undue motives to the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I believe to be a very honest man. But I think he errs. How specie payment is to be resumed within the time spoken of by the department I cannot conjecture.

Before the banks can be expected to resume the Government must resume the payment of legal-tenders. What means has it of raising $500,000,000, and besides paying its ordinary expenses in coin, which must be done at the same time, thereby adding one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions more, thus requiring three-quarters of a billion? The interest upon the public loan, about $123,000,000, added to the ordinary and foreign expenses of the Government, about $300,000,000, make an aggregate of $323,000,000, which must first be paid in coin. Of that sum $120,000,000 would be paid in coin from foreign importations, and with the then contracted business of the country almost as much by internal taxes, making in all $240,000,000, which, taken from the aggregate of interest and expenses, leaves a balance of $82,000,000.

So it will be seen that the coin revenue raised by the ordinary means of the Government will be insufficient to meet what is required to be paid in coin before resumption is touched—the difference being $82,000,000. But if all the gold-bearing bonds were out of the way, the legal-tenders would undoubtedly be absorbed to a very large amount by other equivalents which the Government could furnish, and which the holders would be willing to receive; but the process would be a slow one, and any attempt to hasten it would be ominous to the business men of the community. My notion, therefore, is that the sooner the Government converts all its indebtedness into a paper currency which the people will be willing to accept at a long loan and to a considerable amount, the sooner it will be able to resume specie payment.

I observe that respectable New York papers have for the last year or two charged me with wishing to delay the resumption of specie payment. This is wholly false. I have been anxious to resume the use of coin as a legal tender exclusively, not because it is any better as a token of debt, but because it has been adopted by most of the other civilized nations. But I do not wish to resume by breaking the bones of every manufacturer, mechanic, and agriculturist for the benefit of foreign operators, who have now their fixed capital.

I think that even the $4,000,000 a month which the Treasurer is retiring will be found quite as stringent as they can endure. I admit that such restriction might beneficially cramp for a short time foreign importations, because they now are introduced beyond the means of payment. To my mind that is a recommendation instead of an objection to resumption; but it would be an objection to many who think that coin alone should be used in the business of the country.

It has been said that the present national banking system, instead of being a loss to the Government, has been a large gain; because, in addition to the amount of money paid to the National Government by individuals, the banks also have contributed their taxes. It has been said also that the establishment of national banks contributed to the sale of bonds. No one will suppose that one cent more than is absolutely necessary was paid to any man in America who believes this. Those bonds were taken with an avidity never before known in a national loan. True it required agents and promises, as do all efforts of the kind. But point out the man, who had any money to lend, who, preferring interest to lying idle, ever refused to entrust this Government with it on account of the security, and then I will admit that they assisted in the sale of the bonds.

The banks were established to absorb the the bonds already held, rather than the bonds purchased to establish the banks. But why would they help to sell bonds of the Government, and certificates of loan, bearing six per cent., unless those kinds of securities were worth less than six per cent? If they were worth less who made up the difference? But, it is said that, besides the banks paying taxes, the capital itself pays some taxes in the hands of its holders. If these banks had not erected vaults for the protection of this wrong, where would it have been hidden away to estape taxation? Could it have been put in any other form less likely to be protected?

They must deduct these, and other just as absurd ideas, not one of which can be chargeable as an increase to the taxation of the country. What should have been done after the establishment of this system to relieve the country of its burden? By its provisions, if the national banks deposited six per cent. bonds of the Government, redeemable in coin or its equivalent, the Government became liable to the note-holders of the bank to which it made its circulation to guarantee (all such circulation and to make good any loss which the holders might sustain in case of insolvency.

These bonds were to be deposited in the banks, not to lie idle, so far as the owner was concerned, but to bear the highest rate of six per cent. interest, payable just the same as if the bonds remained in the hands of the original holder. Did the Government gain anything in the way of interest by this deposit? On the other hand, it withdrew a portion of them from the taxation of the country, so far as State and municipal corporations were concerned. It gained nothing in any other way that I can perceive, but the chance of law suits, vexation and costs, in case of the failure of the banks to redeem their notes; and for this chance thus to deposit for safe keeping and distribution the $300,000,000 the national banks were to receive $18,000,000—rather a high reward for such a duty. If any gentleman can show me any other advantage, either in the loss of notes or in the diminution of interest, it is yet to be pointed out to me.

After the establishment of these banks and their palpable injury to the country, I brought in, as I have already said, two or three bills at different sessions of Congress to borrow a sufficient quantity of money in greenbacks, and as fast as the Five-twenties fell due to redeem these bonds whose interest was payable in coin and principal in money. That day has now arrived, and had that law been enacted the outstanding Five-twenties would have been paid, not purchased, at the rate of their lowest figure, and might have been bought, I have no doubt, at a much less sum some time back. Here then would have been the payment of the national debt at the rate of $100 for what is now worth $142.

The amount saved to the nation would have been $737,646,729. Had the bill prevailed at the time, with leave to borrow the money and make the tender, the profit would be a half million more might have been saved, making ten or twelve hundred millions. But tender consciences have compelled the nation to pay this sum in addition to her legal debt, because Mr. Jay Cooke and the *Tribune* had pledged their word that it should be paid. I have no objections to their paying it, but I dislike to take the balance left me by the Romish to pay my part, unless the law requires that my trustee should do it.

How does the European creditor stand with relation to these bonds? I have no documents here to tell me where they are held; but most of them, I presume, are held in Frankfort and London; for the moneylenders there are more sharp scented than those who were compelled out of the Temple. At the rate they were bought in gold was 281, or rather greenbacks were at that discount by the arrangement of the market.

Gold was made to purchase greenbacks at the rate of about 280 to a dollar. But suppose them to have sold at that time for 40 per cent.—which was the highest rate, I think, they commanded—what was the operation? The purchaser paid to-day $400 in gold for $1000, and next Monday, quarter day, received the interest on $1000 in gold, and so ever since; and now claims that when the principal falls due in a year or two it shall be paid in coin.

This is what they call honor, conscience, justice, through the custom of the country, and tell the farmers of America that they were bound to pay the money dealers of Europe this enormous rate to save their property from destruction, and the moral men of New York denounce you and me and others as dishonorable robbers and swindlers if we do not in forty years quadruple the capital of the Rothschilds, Goldsmiths, and other large money dealers. I must beg leave to judge for myself of this monstrous proposition, and to see whether I am bound to pay any more than he demanded who, with a dagger at my breast, commanded me to stand and deliver.

I do not blame the European and American holders, at whatever price the loan was fairly obtained; but I scorn the denunciation which would drive me to pay such enormous rates, most probably to those who never advanced the money, and which I was never legally bound to pay. I find, my dear friend, I am likely never to stop—the sure symptom of chronic old age. But it is sweet, when you have discovered an old friend or made a new one, to be permitted to hold unrestrained intercourse with him.

Garrulity is one of the enticements to old age, if any inducement were necessary to carry you to that point which should always be mentioned as sweetest of them all. I advise Cicero, when he again attempts to instruct us upon the chief solace of old age, like Demosthenes, who proclaimed action, action as the chief merit of an orator, if he had not already done it, for it is a long time since I read *De Senectute*, to insert garrulity! garrulity! garrulity!

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Great Oration at Horticultural Hall Last Evening.

What He Thinks of 'The Perils of the Hour."

His Opinion of Statesmen and Fools—A. J. is Demolished, and General Grant Pushed Aside—The Negro Occupies an Enviable Position—Impeachment and Reconstruction Synonymous Terms.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening, the series of meetings under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society were brought to a close by the annual festival, at Horticultural Hall. There was a large attendance, the attraction of the evening being a promised oration by Wendell Phillips on "The Perils of the Hour." Mr. Phillips spoke as follows: —

Ladies and gentlemen, the hour is one of moment; not only of apparent great material danger to the public, but it is one of which men's opinions are continually divided as to the character of the danger, and the method by which it is to be averted. Of course, in speaking of it I shall have occasion to refer to, and, perhaps to criticize, parties and men. Please understand me, that in all the process of criticism, I have no motive distinct from that of any one of you, and that it is to benefit the republic; to endeavor in the speediest and easiest manner to secure the end which every good citizen has in view. I have no desire to refer to the past, except so far as it will throw light hereafter distinctly in the future. I am sure I have no desire either to wound the feelings or to mar the reputation of any American. The crew on board the ship in the toss of winds, do not quarrel. There is no time for quarreling; there is no time for angry disputings. Every man fit to address his fellow-citizens is not only bound to take it for granted, but his labor is vain unless he can rightly take it for granted, that the great mass of his fellow-citizens have but one sincere, single-eyed and honest desire, and that is to serve the republic.

THE DANGER OF THE HOUR.

In my contemplation, to-day, as in the summer of 1861, after the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, there should be neither a Republican nor a Democrat. We are all citizens. We have one longing desire, and that is to have an united country, prosperous and permanently happy. I take it for granted that every man before me, no matter what his idea may be as to the method; no matter what his preference as to men; no matter what his line of party, has but one central purpose and point, and that is in the shortest time, at the cheapest rate, in the most effectual manner to cure the great disease of the republic, and to make us one again forever. So, whatever I have to say, if in the fervor of the moment I should trespass upon your sympathies, remember it was not intended for anything but to throw light on the path I think the republic ought to tread. I consider we are to-day in as great danger as in 1861. In the great statesmanlike contest, or civil battle, we stand just where we did then. We have to call on the same loyalty for inspiration and strength. We are to dig down to the same guarantee. Every man fit to have an opinion on this question is bound to base it on the purest principles.

THE MISSION OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

I believe that the idea of American civilization is a single one, the one idea of faith based on humanity, and totally unconscious of parties, of colors and of races, and all other distinctions that are accidental. I believe that the one essential idea, the underlying tendency, the point to which we gravitate is humanity, simply divested of its accidents. It is the corner-stone of the republic. It was to rise to a noble level, it was to throw off the garnishing of wealth and moral education, not knowing exactly what they came for, that the Puritan and Cavalier, the New Engiander and Virginian, came to this coast. They obeyed a great impulse which a very few of them comprehended. They built much better than they knew. It was an apparent exigency of Fortune's, that they went forth, but they were charged by God with a mission which they feebly and imperfectly comprehended: to found a State where every germ of the soil and thought that God trusted to the world should have free and undisturbed space to grow. Feeble were the faltering steps in the dark of that twilight; but a few of our fathers stumbled onward in the foundation of such a State until at last, at the dawning, the whole-souled Jefferson found the sagacity and the courage to enunciate the great principle in words for the first time in the history of the race. He discerned the great law which governed and enwrapped the mind of a continent and immortalized it in that most glorious law which is the first in the Declaration of Independence. All men are free and equal! But the men who enunciated it did not comprehend the principle, could not see its application, would have been unable to reduce it to practice. Like a thousand other instances in history, they stated a truth which they were not broad and powerful enough to practise. So, the old Colonies, formed into States, retain still the rags and the sores, the hamperings and the fetters from which they sought to be free. They thought to abolish slavery partially; but all the institutions of New England were crippled by its rule, by the limitations of its wealth. As well might one attempt to breast the mighty current of Niagara, as these exceptional institutions endeavor to dam up the progress of the great idea God launched upon this race to free this continent, and secure His blessings to this land. (Cheers.)

THEIR PERILOUS EXPERIMENT.

So then, in spite of ourselves, unconscious, if not reluctant, the race made its way forward. All the time a very few men were conscious of the antagonistic elements wrapt up in the civil life of America. No doubt a few far-sighted men standing on the highlands of thought, saw, a conflict like the chaos of Milton that surged and boiled around them; but the multitude comprehended it not. Mr. Seward touched this point in 1858, at Rocheater, before he lost his brains (laughter), when he analyzed the history of the Independency of the American, thought and said our fathers knew well enough; they understood perfectly well that when they acknowledged, not guaranteed, slavery side by side with the great principle of freedom, that they were putting into the Constitution an absolute certainty of conflict. They only hoped—they did not care to expect—they only hoped that the great development of freedom, the normal unfolding of the forces of such morals, would so temper and blot out the exceptional element of slavery that perhaps America would survive, and become an unit without actual bloodshed; that party conflict, intellectual

powder, and hoped—not expected, but only hoped—it would not burst.

THE EXPLOSION.

In 1861 the explosion came. The irresistible antagonism of the two ideas could no longer be confined within civil limits. It broke out into bullets, cannon, and vast armies. Then began a different course of American statesmanship; then was shown that God's laws never intermitted their penalties; that you cannot transgress without blinding the moral sentiments. Then when the two classes of men looked at the problem, one said we have learned, seventy years' experience is quite enough. We have decided that these two elements cannot abide side by side peaceably. The other said, No, we have learned no such thing. The old element which, at one end of the line, was limited by Buchanan, and which, at the other end of the line, touched the centre of the Republican party, fell withering.

SUMTER AND SLAVERY.

We stand to-day only the grandchildren of 1861, when the old Federal element was preserved in the bosom of the Whig party; for the Genesis of ideas is as necessary for our best interest and progress as any other. Hamilton, who distrusted the masses on that side, and Jefferson, who believed in nothing, fought to rule the nation; then this dastard party that stole the glorious name of Democrat, and believed neither in God nor man, clutched the hearts of the people. The lees of that incredulous spirit was still apparent in 1861. The conservative element of the Republican party could not and did not believe that the moral sense of the nation was buried. Yet, in the words of our martyr President, it was the duty of statesmanship to save slavery and the nation at the same time. The duty of the magistrate of this land was to save the nation without touching slavery. Thus was lifted the exception into the rule, giving to slavery not recognition but guarantee. Thus was put aside the habeas corpus, the right of personal liberty, the marriage institution, and normal elements of Saxon civilization. Any statesmanship would have said no matter how dark the cloud, the Rebellion will cease. Never mind how much protection to slavery, I mean to save this State without destroying the marriage institution; I mean to save civil freedom without destroying the elements that gave it birth. But the error of that statesmanship was that it libelled the truth and put fetters on loyalty. It misunderstood the revolution; it slandered 1776 and 1789 by permitting it to go forth that the constitutional toleration of slavery was a guarantee. On the contrary, the other divergent channel of American thought said this—Ninety-hundredths of American constitutional civil life is liberty. Ninety-nine hundredths out of every one-hundredth in the blood of each true Yankee is equality; and one-hundredth exception is slavery. Therefore, when the State is in danger, when the Republic shrieks out, I have six weapons with which to assail it. By the Army, the Navy, or the wealth. I have the blood, I have the price, I have all sorts of rule, and there lies for slavery a thunderbolt stamped by God at the moment constitutional toleration is needed. It is not only my right, it is my duty as a magistrate to seize it as to endorse it before I spend a dollar or shed a drop of blood. The policy of Washington was, we must bury a half million of men; we must empty the vaults of every bank; we must break the source of every man's industry; and then, at last, in my great grasp, I may take slavery. As a magistrate I have no right to see the moral difference between slavery and freedom. But slavery was not in the Constitution; what we call its premises were but a film, a mere film; the screen which 1789 put between the monster and the magistrate of the republic, and said you must not look through that screen. Hidden behind that is a sin and a fault; but with your magistrate's eyes you cannot see it. The language of all our Presidents, from Washington down to Polk and Pierce, was, they had no right to look through that screen. But when the first gun was fired at Sumter it shrivelled up. The real power of the people rolled it up like a scroll in the flame; and for the first time in the history of the nation the eyes of the Chief Magistrate had the right to see slavery and the sin which it inflicted. He has the constitutional right, as a ruler and a magistrate, with his right hand on the Constitution.

THE CORNER-STONE OF PEACE.

For the first time in the history of the country the Constitution remanded its magistrate back to nature; and let him see as a President all he could see as a man. When it gave him that right, economy and patriotism and duty to the State, all the blood of our soldier heroes to insure perpetuity and promptness of results, dictated that the first thunder-bolt which he hurled at the Rebellion should be that which would be sure to kill it, and guarantee peace the moment it was killed. Now, my friends, as I said, there is no use in going back to the past except for the light that flashes on the present. The light thrown on the present moment from the past suggests this:—We stand at the same point of divergence to-day; and it is our privilege and right to bring back the South as she stands to-day, to the great results achieved for freedom, no matter what are the essentials. The divergent line is a thought which says to the nation in the laws of God, whether you like it or not, in the essence of things, whether you see it or not, there is but one permanent cornerstone for the peace of this people; and that is by the present recognition of the glorious results of the war. It is the fact that the negro has on this American continent every right which a white man has. (Cheers.)

THE "HAPPY" NEGRO.

Do not think the negro stands here to announce that principle or reject it in behalf of the race you represent; not in the least. The man who has here such a right to-day; the man who has the most right to fold his arms and await the future with the least anxiety; the man who is under the least cloud, is the negro. He is the only man, his is the only race, that, no matter what happens, no matter what clouds and thunderbolts break over us, can see no change that will not be for the better.

I am not just now arguing to the white race of this continent on the ground of duty; there is a better argument than that—a selfish one. It is no sort of consequence what your prejudices are; it is no sort of consequence how bound you are to a certain policy. This is an evident thing—that God has not put it within the bounds of possibility that in this generation this Union should be harmoniously reconstructed with a leaving out of the negro. It cannot be done.

THE INCUBUS OF SLAVERY.

You may try it but it, cannot be done. Instead of holding these black men aloof, and keeping the negro at arm's length, every sensible man, with the light of history streaming over his pathway, knows that the white race should be righteous. Thank God, there are four millions of black men south of Mason and Dixon's line who have the right of the ballot! The reason why I say it is this:—It is mere common sense that every man entitled to have that power, who would use it for the cause of the Union, should be entrusted with it. I have no dread, old as I am, I am not dazzled by the mere frippery and furbish of what is called statesmanship. It is all humbug. A man seated in a walnut chair, on green velvet, with ceiled roof over his head, chops logic and calls it policy, which has not begun to advance to the first requisite of being necessary. It is a rule quite general, on the contrary, that every conviction in history you meet outside of the executive and statesmanlike intellect of the age. Some men, if they went to Europe to look for statesmanship, would go to the Cabinet of the Tuileries for Napoleon, to London for Disraeli; but in an hundred years, when man hunts up the statesmanship of the nineteenth century, he will go down to the rocky island of the Italian coast, where one man, who knew what his nation needed and knew how to achieve it, freed and reunited his country. Though, after the name of Garibaldi, should you not be ashamed that your hearts should go with him to the hills of Rome and not be at first shocked to the heart with the utterances of South Carolina and New Orleans. Statesmanship is simply to know what your land needs and to devise the means for obtaining it. I think the time will come when perhaps amongst the foremost men of our epoch, men will find one whom they know on the gibbet of Harper's Ferry; for that man knew how to make the consciences of millions awake into life, and to make them aghast at the awful horrors of slavery. There is a true statesmanship; but, as I said, look at this subject. Only think of the pulpits of commas and of literature wherein no one was taught these lessons! It was slavery that stood in the pulpit; it was slavery that distributed the sacramental emblems; it was slavery that edited the *North American Review;* it was slavery that presided over Harvard College; it was slavery that poisoned Chesnut street. Out of the pit you dug up the North. The conscience and the blood of the nation came up for that in torrents and defiled; and it is a wonder that it did not come out unpoisoned at the last.

Here we stand to day, and the miracle is we were so ready in that call for the right and the true. Doubtless every man is bound to rejoice and thank God to-night when he thinks that if ten years ago I, or any one, had stood on a platform like this, and told you, men of Philadelphia you shall live in ten years to see negroes dictate the law in Richmond and seated in the Capitol of Alabama to form a Constitution for the State, you would have hissed me from the hall and sent me to a lunatic asylum. But to-day we live here to confess that we heartily recognize the permanent stride the nation has made; but there is a limit to it, as when you come to the illustration you must acknowledge.

IS THE SOUTH CONQUERED?

We have got two elements at the South, black and white. In what mould of mind are they? Well, some men imagine after Antietam, and Gettysburg, and Atlanta, and the surrender of Richmond, and Lee going back to be President of a college, that every Southerner is ripe for Union. They think that a little smoke and half-a-hundred cannon on the soil of Virginia have made the South cower. My friends, if five years will turn the principles of young and fervent men to the matured conviction of men of middle life, he is not worth the turning. The mistakes of a generation are in that way; history does not show it to be thus. God never calls for the arena of new ideas by this method. God removes great mistakes by His messenger, Death; and when a man's brain is too cold for a new idea, his heart too stiff and tight-bound to come up to any further progress, he gently hides them from the world, and gives room for the new idea to take its place.

Do you think that if Bull Run had been the last battle of the Rebellion that it would have forced Philadelphia into the belief that slavery was right? Do you think that if you were to have Bull Runs from the 22d of July, 1861, down to the trump of doom, that it would have ruined the Declaration of Independence? I will tell you, No. That when Gabriel's trump sounded you would find Massachusetts crying out, in spite of all, that man was created equal. (Cheers.) And so the same principle exists in the South. Come with me to Georgia, and I will show you a woman whose delicate hands had never done a bit of work until after she was forty years old. She had counted her revenue in her past life at from eighty to nearly one hundred thousand dollars yearly; she gave her husband and two sons to the Confederate army, and they lie under the sod of the Rebellion; now she works from early dawn in caring for her boarders that she may thus earn the bread for her children. Do you think such men and women are ashamed of their convictions? Do you think they will likely part with them? We have abolished slavery; we can do it. We cannot abolish the master. If you attempt to restrict him, it will take at least from twenty to twenty-five years to elapse.

You are building on a quicksand. You have got to curb them with iron; you have got to curb them down with granite to make them safe to build upon. I appeal to philosophy; I appeal to common sense. I have no prejudice against Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, and Wade Hampton. I respect them in a certain sense as decided men. Now I know these men as exactly as I know my own impulses. I know that if you had whipped New England back to Plymouth Rock, you could not ever wipe out of her people the principles that her forefathers brought there. That is no compliment to New England; it is just as true of the South. You can never build safely on Beauregard and Hampton and others of that element. I tell you, as a student of history and as a business man, if the South was one homogeneous white race, this Union could not be restored for twenty years; the very circumstance that must be accepted by us is, that there are at the South four millions of a race that can be greatly instrumental in restoring the Union.

A COLOR-BLIND PRESIDENT WANTED.

Now then, from that I arrive at my idea of restoration. It is not whether I like negro suffrage or not; it is not whether it may have been the best thing or not. We don't make Governments of the best things. I know that negro suffrage would lead to the prompt, reasonable, and quick restoration of the Union. There is no path to it except by negro suffrage; no other men talk in a very specious way of negro equality in South Carolina; and then weak Republicans shrink back and say, I am not in favor of negroizing South Carolina. My dear friends, the question is not what you will do or will not do: the attempt to save it by anything else is like the attempt of 1861 and 1862 to save the Union without touching slavery. Men thought they could do it; that it was their duty to do it; and they tried to do it, burying in the swamps of the Chickahominy the best blood of the nation, and expending three thousand millions of dollars. But God took them by the hand, led them up to the path in which He was willing for them to walk.

In 1863 statesmanship bowed his head, but common sense abolished slavery. In the signs of trouble men are apt to say, Don't you see the good ship of the republic to be too heavily loaded, and that you cannot swim unless you throw over the cargo of principles? I say it makes no matter what becomes of the hull when the cargo is gone; the only thing before us is to get the idea into the White House which makes the safety of the republic. I know the idea which is finally to guide this nation safely, and the only idea that can do it, is for us to finish the work God has given this nation to do. It cannot be done until a magistrate sits in the White House who is color-blind; till he does not know the colored man from the white man.

THE TRUE RECONSTRUCTION.

Let me say to you one thing which I think is true, and that is all that we gained, if the South comes back into Congress—all that we gained as the fruits of the war we lose if she comes back not in the hands of the negroes—we turn backward in our progress. Don't think me a lunatic—and I am only giving what Sheridan said when in Boston:—"Gentlemen, I have met no loyalist in the South that did not have a black skin." (Applause.) When I say any reconstruction that does not bring those whose votes are loyalty—and, in truth, loyalty is but a synonym for black—I do not mean a few sprinkled handsfull of white men exceptional to others of the race may be allowed to come in—I mean the State must be based on loyalty—the point which the nation touches when they come back is the advance point. It will never go beyond it.

LEGISLATIVE VAGARIES.

Gentlemen, look at the history of legislation; suppose two-thirds of Massachusetts should put a prohibitory law on the statute book; what is the history of it next year? that large minority comes up into the Legislature, and they file down, and trim down, and pare away, and undermine, and pick to pieces, and muddle, and checkmate the whole of the past legislation. The consequence is that for ten years after that statute gets on its feet its object is almost null. Take the tariff. The merchants put tariff on the statute book by a large majority and they think the work is done. They are mistaken. For in the next Congress the minority devote themselves to filing away, confusing, muddling, putting the judiciary at the law, construing the phrases of the statute, misstating, and finally that statute is almost void in attaining the object of its creation. That is the history of legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL "SAINTS."

Let the angry South—the reluctant South—the dissatisfied South come back to Congress, the history of legislation will be re-enacted upon the statute books of the country, and in ten years it is confused and undermined. You know this. It will be a most successful effort, you think, if, for instance, the South has given up every hope of retrieving their debt. Why, when the news of the late election in Pennsylvania reached Georgia in official or unofficial testimony, what did the slaveholders do? The late slave owners made lists of their emancipated slaves, put upon them the prices of 1860; got all their documents ready; for what? Simply to nie them in Congress some day—and that near, they think—and claim compensation for them. The moment New England sent its returns, and Pennsylvania appeared above ground with its action, their expectations arose, and they await an opportunity to get into Congress. But you say, "Don't fear, they will never do it." Consider a moment. Suppose that South Carolina should send back a delegate to Congress, what would be its first effort—its first practical effort? There would be a bill brought on the national debt—a financial measure suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury—or a bill calling upon the country to pay the Federal debt. The South would say, "Gentlemen, acknowledge ours and we will guarantee yours." But some of you say, Congress would never allow that—its members would not permit that. Friends, Congress is not made up exclusively of saints. (Applause.) Now and then some black sheep—some wavering, easily won men, by some mysterious accident, truly unaccountable, wriggle into Congress. If we could have the Stevenses, the Shermans, the Sumners, and the Fe senders, men who have been giving bonds for the love they felt for their children, and will leave honored names for their heirs to bear, we should have no such fear. But men wriggle up, nobody knows how, and can be easily led, having no decisiveness of character. Such were the men, when in 1846 Texas stood at the door, and its scrip-holder said, "Here is a million of dollars worth of Texas bonds, you may have them for five dollars a hundred to-day. You can easily pass measures to have them mature and make great profits." This was something. Some of the members say, "Ah, here is a business transaction; now we will vote to let Texas in; those bonds will mature, and we will make riches." Suppose South Carolina or Georgia should produce a million dollars worth of paper stuff, and ask simply twenty-five cents currency or five dollars in gold—they would vote right off to have the paper mature, and the million of dollars bought for five dollars—a nice financial scheme, in which lots of money would be made, and the greatness of the South vindicated. They speak to these wriggling parties in Congress, and tell them of the scheme. They say in reference to the introduction of a bill for paying the Confederate debt, its flavor is bad—it savors too much of the South; but the Southern men say, "Well, suppose you compensate us for our slaves set free; give us something—let us trade—let us trade!"

WE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE.

Let South Carolina be compensated for her slaves—the national credit would be depreciated, the bonds would sink, and a voice would come up from the sea-board, from hundreds of thousands of families, saying, grant anything, but only save the credit. And when the great emergency would seem so near, the people would say, grant anything; and the object of the Southern people would be accomplished. But there never was such a people as ours. They are as true to-day as in 1862; and the warriors of this nation have made up their minds that this epoch is the epoch of justice, and with their trusted leaders they are determined to show it to the world. (Applause.)

The intellect of this great nation is like the intellect of 1862, the molten lava which cries out, "Stamp me with any name, but let it be the name of liberty." They want the world to know that they as a people will make this nation a just nation for all time; and they will do it. This is the condition of the nation. From the action of the Democratic party, the response from Ohio, the Seymours, Pendletons, Vallandighams, Woods, and others, the nation has learned a lesson. What gave us the defeat in Ohio, Connecticut, and the other States? what did this but the action of the Republican party itself, which tore up the programme into fragments, instead of keeping it whole. When, in 1867, it was declared by Congress in the Constitutional Amendment that the necessity of the hour demanded negro suffrage as a national measure, it was sent out as policy which the nation in its hour of peril demanded—enunciated by the Republican party as a method to save the integrity and honor of the nation. And if now this great measure is to be stricken away in an hour by men coming from the South, feeling themselves endorsed in their rebellious policy—and will delay its workings—I say that we are in the trough of the sea, instead of riding on its waves. And until we set forth by a grand declaration that the measures which the nation adopted in its direst hours shall be upheld, the bonds of this nation—made to sustain the country and to aid in vindicating its honor and power—are in constant peril.

WHITE OR BLACK PUPILS?

I have had a conversation with a fit representative of a portion of the Southern people: a man with whom I spent a day, born in North Carolina, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a professor in a college in a Southern State, a professor of moral philosophy, and a man who was forced into the late Rebellion because everybody went into it, survived and went back to his professorship when the war ceased. Having finished the classes in the day time, he went out and taught the negroes in the night time. No sooner did his white students hear of this than they said to him:—"Professor, if you teach negroes in the evening you can't teach us in the day time. Choose!" He replied:—"I do choose—the negroes in the evening!" (Applause.) And in speaking of the repudiation of the Southern debt he said—"You made us repudiate the debt, we submitted. You have put it upon record, we have done it, too! but if ever we get inside of the walls of Congress, and don't pay every dollar of that debt, or exhaust all our efforts in trying to pay it, we are the veriest scoundrels God ever created." If this is the purpose of a Presbyterian clergyman, professor of moral philosophy, a retired scholar, what do you expect and think of the thousands of people who live in that section of country and the Democratic wire-pullers in that vicinity?

OUR DEBT A MORAL ELEMENT.

And what effect will all this have on the finances of the country? Don't think I make too much of finance; don't think I dwell too much upon it; don't say I make too much of the debt. Debt is simply a word of dollars and cents in France. Debt is only a question of coin and paper in England. But debt in America is a moral element. What makes the difference between the American mechanic and laborer and the Dutch, French, and Italian? This is it. When Saturday night comes to that American laborer, he has a dollar left after buying all necessary for the subsistence of his family—this to have for Christmas, which, when it comes, will find him better off, with something to buy a book, paper, go to a lecture, or in sending his son to gain an education at some academy. This is the great method in which Americans live, every succeeding generation constantly stepping higher.

With the German peasant it is a recurring wish that to-morrow may be as good as was yesterday. A Yankee never made that prayer. It is with him a prayer that to-morrow may be better than to-day or yesterday; and with the surplus dollar the father came to be educated, and uplifted a stage higher than his ancestors. But this debt lies like poison. American civilization and progress, would to God that it could be paid up quickly, would to God that it could without being thrust back by terrible revulsions in the market, because that will cause it to be as a heavy yoke passed around the neck of the American laborer wherever the flag floats. You and I know in that next move of 1868, when the American people are to choose a new inspiration for the next four years—are to launch—we should never do an act to retard the progress of the duty which shall be imposed upon us. You cannot wreck the ship, thank God! Nothing can defeat the great American people. Based on a rock the blood of our fathers cemented—standing fair on the true principles of right, the glorious ship shall float out the storm.

THE WORLD WON'T "DRIFT" ALONG.

Some content themselves in saying, "Well, it will all be over in twenty years; we will drift along all right." No; God don't rule the world by drifts. Galveston never drifted to Philadelphia; Texas never drifted into Pennsylvania. Galveston may be lifted into Philadelphia; Texas may be moulded into Massachusetts; but it will be by the earnest work of the men that know and feel what they want by giving their assistance to get it! Races do not move nor drift; you sluggards will be lifted by earnest men somewhere. These men in the South will not drift, but they may be elevated. Let the world feel by our action in 1868. Let us put a right idea into the Presidential chair, such an idea as your Thad. Stevens represents. (Applause.) I don't say the man, I don't care anything for man, but I use the name of Stevens as a counter for the idea that he represents; if we put such an idea in the chair, we will gain seventy-five per cent. of what the war has earned. Put McClellan, and you will earn two and a half per cent. Grant, and you will receive forty per cent. I don't care for the names merely. I use them as symbols of the ideas they represent—all I want is to get what the blood has earned.

A VOICE FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY.

When I saw those boys go out of Boston—the young men from colleges and schools, the husbands from their wives, sons from their parents, it was a sad day; but sadder still when they came home with weaker ranks and banners in rags, when I saw standing about me those who sat at home and did not record one word or act—word spoken or deed of action to guarantee the terms earned by their soldiers' blood. I remember the disastrous, bloody defeat at Ball's Bluff—when the Germans of the 19th Regiment lost all their officers, and the magistracy of Massachusetts sent down men there. A petition was sent back by the soldiers, saying:—Tell them we are here for an idea, and ask that you should put at our head a man that has an idea for which we would be willing to die. And, now, that same petition which these Germans sent up to the Governor of Massachusetts—the men that sleep in the swampa of the Chickahominy cry out to you to put into the White House a man for whose policy they would be willing to die.

GRATITUDE TO GRANT.

And now, fellow-citizens, whom does the voice of the nation designate as the man who is to succeed to that position? (A voice, "Grant!") Yes, Ulysses S. Grant, the great General. Let me say that no man more readily accords him his great military fame than I do. Place if you will among the Wellingtons, Napoleons, and Cæsars of history. Lie down at his feet, and thank him that by the cannon and the edge of the sword he saved the republic. When he said to the nation, "I will fight it out on this line, if it lasts forever," he meant it. Is it necessary that we should ask of such a man, who never quits the line he has once adopted, "Sir, on what do you intend to carry the nation?" He is not a man whom you can bring down by a side pressure and mould him. He is granite. He is vim. It was because he was granite and vim that he carried us safely through Virginia.

IS HIS RECORD BOLD?

But before you sanction for office such an one of iron will, be sure you have the right understanding. But never say—and it is a theory upon which men have their beliefs—Grant's power is his reticence. What is it? It is the symbol of aristocracy. But these men sit down at the feet of a man and accept him as a leader, because he does not tell them where he stands. Is this Democracy or Republicanism—is that genuine party interests? What did Calhoun say?—"In this country nothing can be kept secret; nothing that could be kept secret is worth keeping secret," for the genius of our institutions is publicity and giving it forth to the world. The American people boasts now that its leader does not condescend to tell them what he thinks. There are two reasons why a man does not talk. One is that he has got nothing to say; that is not good to make a President of. Another is that he does not tell what he thinks; that is not good timber to make a President of.

Every one demands that his candidate for office shall declare himself and the principles he maintains. Grant has not made this record equivocal. General Grant is the only great man of the day every one of whose abilities have been fully endorsed through his rectitude, as they say. What is or who is the man not one of whose actions has ever been known to speak? We know where Stevens, Sumner, Blair, and those men stand. They have declared themselves. We want such men—whose records are bold as the Declaration of Independence and clear as the North Star. Let him be a Democrat, a Confederate, a Conservative, a disloyalist in the guise of a Democrat—he speaks, his very actions speak, and we know where to find him. Has Grant yet, by word or deed, spoken of where he stands, on what side, or for whom?

WHAT WE WANT IN A CANDIDATE.

I am perfectly well informed what it is that is going to rule this continent—character. Pledges do not amount to that; caucuses are unworthy the record; platforms are only convenient for certain occasions. What we want must be men of character, men of brains; because in the long run brains always rule. The divine right of brains, right workings, and a warm heart must rule; and it is such men, with such brains, and such hearts, who should be our leaders. It should be men carved out of the character of brains and character of heart, and in this emergency, when this nation now looks forward to 1868—that great characteristic will prevail in selecting the man—a symbol of a great idea to fill the Presidential chair. If we had known this in 1864, when we sent back a rugged granite man home, and went down into the bloody soil of Tennessee and took up a druukard, we would not now have had a national disgrace. We want a man whose bias and learning and unconscious gravitation is towards that indispensable radicalism that I have tried to describe.

WHY WAS NOT GRANT AT NEW ORLEANS?

Take Grant. The President sent him to make a tour through the South, and telegrams flashed back and forth from Washington to New Orleans of a great riot; that New Orleans was the scene of slaughter of patriots, black though they were. I will not impute a dishonorable act to Grant, or his motives in not going to New Orleans during that riot and putting it down, but he ought to have been at the front. He should have been there to vindicate protection to loyalty wherever it existed. Grant's duty was to prove the authority of the Government, and to make the streets of Galveston and New Orleans as safe as these. During the great riot the scales hung even in the balance. Johnson, with the power of President, in one, and Sheridan, with the loyal heart in the other, and they hung even.

Nobody could comprehend why the Lieutenant-General was not in New Orleans, and putting his weight into that scale with Sheridan. He should never have done as McClellan, go on board of a steamboat at a safe distance, a dozen miles from the battle. He should have gone into New Orleans, and said to the President, "Interfere with me, if you dare (applause); I am military commander of the United States, entrusted and commissioned to make loyalty rule." Had he announced that purpose, and gone to New Orleans, Johnson's scale would have kicked the beam. Instead of that he went to Chicago—went on a pic-nic. Think of Wellington sitting in London and told of a rebellion in Dublin, do you think the "Iron Duke" would have gone to shoot deer? We see men in our national Congress who have stood for long years before the people, having taken a firm, decided stand in the affairs of the nation and a voice to speak. If we had known more of the man who now occupies the office of Chief Executive, and had the admonition contained in the few words spoken by Henry Wilson in a speech delivered in his own native town in 1865—"that he knew that Johnson was a traitor"—the nation would not have been now in such a perilous position.

I was out West and made my protest against Ulysses S. Grant, and the Republicans said one thing and then another. They placed their backs against the wall and said, "We must follow him, because if we don't the Democrats will." (Applause.) If we do not give it to him, he will join the enemy." I don't think there is an infinitesimal homœopathic possibility that in any possible manner Grant could listen for one moment to a Democratic nomination without quitting the Republicans forever. (Applause.)

IMPEACHMENT MEANS RECONSTRUCTION.

Now, my friends, you say, "What is the use of talking? It cannot be averted." I don't know that; many a stranger thing has happened than that Grant should be President. In the next twenty-four months nobody knows what is possible. Throttle that Rebel in the White House. Who knows what effect that would have upon Grant's nomination? Men seem to forget impeachment (applause) does not mean merely getting rid of Andrew Johnson. Impeachment is not a barren branch throwing Johnson into the canal. Oh, no? it means a great deal more than that. Impeachment means reconstruction.

Four years ago I said in Boston that if a hundred Yankees, energetic men that build railroads to the Pacific, the men that dot continents with cities, the men that send fleets to the Indies, the men that begin with nothing and die owning a country; Yankee babies who, six months old, look over the sides of their cradles and plan out a pattern—that set of men—if a hundred such could have been trusted with the settlement of this question, and trusted with all the powers of the Government, they would have finished it in a year at one-third the price that the nation did it, and give us back the States in 1863, and like a watchmaker selling a watch, guaranteed them to run for a year (applause), and I believe it. I have no doubt of it.

A STATESMAN AND A FOOL.

I have a friend in Boston who had a ship repairing at Norfolk. When they fired that Sumter gun, he heard of it. A merchant, acting on business principles—the largest result in the shortest time, at the cheapest cost—what did he do? Telegraphed down to Norfolk, "Bring my ship north of Mason and Dixon's line whether she is finished or not, no matter what condition she is in so as she will float; bring her into a free State." The captain did it, and he saved his boat. The Secretary of the Navy heard that gun, sitting in Washington surrounded with red tape, files of documents (statesmanship) from the top of his head to the end of his beard, never did anything, and the Rebels took Norfolk and $3,000,000 worth of munitions of war. I call that merchant a statesman, and I call that Secretary a fool. (Applause and laughter.)

Now, then, I say if these one hundred men had been trusted with the question, they would have settled it on business principles. They would have gone down to South Carolina. They would have said:—"There are 390,000 white men; there are 380,000 black men. They are inevitably loyal. They can't help it. They could not help it if they wanted to. And these are Rebels, and they could not help if they wanted to. And they would have said:—'Give the ballot to these men, give land to these men, and make a South Carolina.'" Shut those men out until God pardons them and the future can cultivate them. They would have given us the State.

WILL THE NEGRO FIGHT AND WORK?

Instead of that, statesmanship (!) puts on its spectacles, looked down South, and said:—"I wonder if the negro will fight!" (Laughter.) They sent over to France. They searched the records. They got the opinion of the German metaphysicians and the ethnologists of California, and the wise men of Oxford, and the practical men of Algiers, and they made a book. It was full of figures and facts, and finally they concluded they might risk it, that perhaps, the negro would fight. So, in the summer of 1863, with great trembling, and believing that he was not responsible for it, and turning his eyes away from the danger, the President said to Massachusetts—"You risk it," and she sent down two regiments, and it was found that, like any animal that had a home, a child, and a wife, he would fight just as well as anybody else. They said—"I wonder if he would work." Then they went to get the opinions of college professors, and they concluded that possibly he would work.

Now, a common-sense man would have said, "Will a slave fight as well as anybody else? Will a slave work? No, if he has got any sense and can think." But will the negro fight? Yes. Will a negro work? Of course, whenever he gets paid. That would be an inevitable motive to work. (Applause.) Common sense would have said settle the matter at once. So would the business men who went down there. We dismissed all these things. We put a President there who pardons those men and gives them back their estates, and the railroads, and several millions in rolling stock. He gave up all that had been confiscated, and there it stands. Rebellion knows it. Disloyalty treads upon it. He has a treasure for it, while the negro begs for an acorn, for a foot of ground to stand on, begs rebeldom to allow him to buy a farm.

IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT IN SEVEN DAYS.

What does impeachment mean? It means, that when you have regarded it, that the President was a traitor in 1865, and that every one of his acts was traitorous, that Congress recalls the pardons and resumes the lash. It means that having convicted Johnson of an intentional purpose to resist Congress and deride the course of the nation, every one of his acts since the fall of '65 is void, and disloyalty trembles in the courts, and the property of the men in Virginia and South Carolina is the property of the nation, and loyal men are to take it and divide it. That is what impeachment means. It does not mean a mere measurable punishment of the traitor. It means setting right the actions of the man in the White House, and tearing out disloyalty, the reverse of the two years. I would impeach the President in seven days. I would despatch him in seven more, and the next day have Congress pass a law that his pardons were void, and that the land south of Mason and Dixon's line belonged to the nation.

But you would say "That is a very radical measure." Yes, it is. The land is full of widows and orphans. Every hearthstone has an empty chair. Out of every table you have taken a fruit. Who shall pay you that great debt? If you had ridden as I have for five or six hours with a half idiot on the opposite side of you, a representative of Andersonville—if you had lived under the same roof, as I have for six weeks, with an only and loved boy brought home from Libby prison, a body without a soul. It took eighteen months to restore that intellect which God had given him, and all a mother's fond devotion to bring back her child, would you think any measure was hard enough to teach one section of a land that never again, by any human possibility, should one root of such bitterness be left, or one chance that any disaffection or any disloyalty should make these cradles fight over again the battles that we have once gained.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE GRANT MOVEMENT—FORMATION OF A GRANT CLUB IN MANAYUNK—SPEECH BY WILLIAM M. RUNKEL, Esq.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward favorable toward organizing a Grant Club, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Manayunk.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James Magee to the chair, and appointing Louis D. Biondin, Secretary.

Mr. Magee explained the object of the meeting, and then introduced William M. Runkel, Esq., who spoke as follows:—

After a few preliminary remarks, the speaker touched upon the negro question, and said that it was now plain, if it had never been before, that universal suffrage was unpopular with a majority of the voters of the United States. He referred to that issue being successfully forced upon the party by the Democrats, and cited Ohio as an example of the weakness of the cause. It was the strongest abolition State in the Union, but nevertheless it failed to poll a full half of the total vote in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the negro. He did not believe that any man who believed in the fundamental principle of our Government, namely, that all men were created free and equal, was against the enfranchisement of the colored man, but the cause was not yet popular. The Republican party, continued the speaker, is without doubt the party to which the loyal people of the country naturally clung, but in the haste of its leaders, the victories which justly belonged to it were permitted to slip from its grasp. The question now arises, How shall we shape our course so as to insure the completion of the work so well began?

In military matters, for instance, where a small army is confronted by a large and powerful force of the enemy, the small army often makes up its disparity in numbers by strategy; and how often have we seen where superior forces have been worsted and completely defeated by the smaller through this little matter of strategy! As in military matters, so it now becomes the duty of the Republican party to act. A great portion of our people—men even who have heretofore voted with the Republican party—are opposed to some of the measures of our leaders; and why? It is not because these measures are unjust, or in any manner wrong, but because they regard them as impracticable and premature. It was a long while before the masses could see the propriety and justice of emancipation, but when the war developed the necessity of such action, and the people saw the benefits to be derived therefrom, men who had looked upon slavery as a mere social evil, advised the emancipation of the slaves, and when the lamented Lincoln declared them free, a grateful and hearty amen echoed again and again throughout the whole enlightened world. As it was then, so it would be now, if the popular mind was educated up to the same standard that it was after the first year of the war. But it is not; and as there are few men who love their country that would like to see her plunged into a long and bloody war—which certainly could end to the advantage of none—it is better, far better, that we sacrifice a little of our feelings than to push on in madness, and at length ruin all.

The time will no doubt come, when all men, as with one voice, shall decree to the colored man the same rights they ask for themselves; then they will be educated to see the justice of recognizing all men as free and equal before God and the laws of their country. But that time is not now—nor is it, perhaps, within the next year; and the more our leaders endeavor to force it, the less are the chances for success. It is a problem of vast importance to the world at large, as well as to our own country, and one which, all the signs indicate, cannot be worked out in a moment, but which, as the tide of affairs goes onward and men become more enlightened, will solve itself.

The Republican party is one of progress. When that party ceases its industry and ramifications, that moment the machinery of progressive government halts, and the golden opportunities now offered to the poor and lowly to become men among men, with ability enough to take care of their own interests, will be snatched from their grasp—perhaps forever. The problem of universal suffrage would be throttled before it had life enough to make itself heard, and all the fruits cultivated with so much toil and labor during the past few years would be scattered to the winds of heaven. Now, then, said the speaker, to place ourselves in a position to harvest these fruits, we must be powerful—to be powerful, we must first be successful.

This much acknowledged, the question arises, How shall we be powerful? The root from which our every effort as a party springs is justice! Justice to all, be he rich or poor, white or black, and we can only be just when we are powerful. To me, our duty as Republicans is plain. We have had ample evidence that the cause of equality is unpopular; and as the wise captain of a ship will throw his cargo overboard in a storm to save his ship, that he may make another effort in the right direction, so should the Republican party throw overboard now those weights which drag the noble craft of Union and liberty gradually, but surely, down into the sea of defeat.

This is plain language: it may be harsh, and by some considered unjust; but let that be as it may, it is true, and I would assure every man who wishes the success of the Republican party, that, unless this course is pursued, our noble craft will founder in mid ocean by the weight which clings to her. And now let me ask if it is not better, when we see wreck and ruin staring us in the face, to make an effort to save some portion than to risk losing the whole? I think it is.

The speaker drew a comparison between a wrecked ship, and said the party was wrecked if something was not done to save it. But he was not discouraged, nor did he believe any earnest man were. It only remained for the party to chose between total ruin and success. If we go onward and sacrifice a few, for the time being, we can fasten our rope to the shore and stand the chance of saving all. Whereas, if we halt for the few, we must fall in easy prey to the waves which threaten to engulf us, and, in the end, lose everything. We must select good and wise captains to lead us; it will not do for us to trust those who have held the helm, and refused to move a point from the beaten path they have chosen for themselves. If they wish to go, let them do so alone.

New men are needed to lead the party to victory to-day, whatever else may be said to the contrary notwithstanding. Like the abolitionists of old, our old leaders are years ahead of the people, and the sooner they overthrow the Republican party by demanding that their theories be carried into effect, the longer will be the time before their ideas become the property of the masses. This is hard, but nevertheless true; it is patent to every man who reads.

He referred to the course of some of the leaders of the party, and said he did not believe they were as sincere as they might be in their admiration of the negro. They were mistaken in their theories: the cause of the negro is not yet popular, and where you would now gain the vote of one black man you would most unquestionably lose two white men's. If the same issue was at hand in Pennsylvania to-day that was before the people in Ohio, the result would no doubt be the total overthrow and dismemberment of the Republican party. Yet, should those men who have held political places of power and influence during the past few years be again placed before the people, the issue must be upon the suffrage question, simply because they have gone so far that it will be impossible for them to retract without eating their own words. I think this deduction at least reasonable, and good argument for the nomination of new men to fill those positions which carry with them the authority to work either great good or great evil to the nation, as the incumbent may elect.

The speaker continued by saying that it was natural for a party to make more enemies than friends while in power, and a great thirst for power was always followed by defeat. In proof of this I have only to refer to the humble individual who now occupies the President's chair at Washington. No man, at the commencement, was ever fairer than was Andrew Johnson in his professions of faith to the Republican party and its principles, and few men have proven greater traitors to their avowed principles than he has.

There are usually causes for most effects, and there was cause for the startling revolutions in the ideas of the man Johnson. These causes were not numerous, nor were they complicated. The whole affair was simple in the extreme. It was a question of how to retain power. There might have been other questions, but the question of power was hyperion to all others. Mr. Johnson, taught and reared in the school of locofocoism—misnamed Democracy, for it was comprised of the aristocracy of the land—when he found that by a dire misfortune to the country he had been placed in a position of power, refused to shake off the worship of his former idols, and sought to be the chief among them all.

It was, perhaps, not that he believed in them, but, in the vividness of his imagination, he beheld a ball which only wanted rolling to envelope the whole country. With a vigor that was truly astonishing, he immediately set to work to devour his own words and annul his former actions. What he swore was white before, he now swore was black, and *vice versa*. But he was wrong in his calculations; like the baseless fabric of his vision, his magnificent schemes failed him. In endeavoring to reach the pinnacle of fame by being the leader of a new and, as he hoped, a powerful party, he has fallen to the dust. And this, said the speaker, comes of his individual thirst for power. The people were not to be bamboozled or cajoled by his new garb, and to-day he stands the living monument of his own perfidy, admired by few, and respected by none.

After referring to the dangers that others might fall into by their indecision, he mentioned the different Democratic aspirants, and said that McClellan, who had cunningly kept himself out of politics and out of the country for the past three years, would no doubt be the man. He would not undertake to say how much stronger McClellan would be in 1868 than he was in 1864, but the Republican party should bear in mind that it is without a Lincoln at its head, and without the stimulants which naturally clung to the party during the progress of active hostilities. The four hundred and odd thousand votes which constituted Mr. Lincoln's majority were hard to overcome, but we all know that it is not very troublesome to find men who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, who are dissatisfied with much that its leaders have done and much that they have not done. These are facts, and however disagreeable they may appear, so much the more necessary is it for us to labor to correct them.

It is the duty of the Republicans to act with foresight and judgment, looking well to the accomplishment of its principles, and the selection of men who can carry with them these principles, and, at the same time, the people. As I have said before, to be powerful we must first be successful. Without success we are as nothing. I speak for what I believe to be the good of the Republican party.

Having referred to the probable Democratic candidates, now let me refer to the probable Republican leaders, or at least who may be considered leaders when the hour of action arrives. The ultra Republicans are, without doubt, in favor of the Hon. Judge Chase. Now let us consider how much he can contribute to the success of the ticket, as a whole. We feel sure that he is governed by the right thoughts, but that is not the question. He is a sound lawyer, and well versed in jurisprudence, but still he lacks one great essential, namely, popularity. Like Henry Clay he is gifted with that sound reasoning which commands admiration and respect, and, like Henry Clay, he would, without doubt, be defeated were he to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, simply because he lacks that great essential—popularity. The man to lead us must be a soldier. This I believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the party in all sections. He must be new to politics, and with a record bright enough to withstand the mud which will be cast at it during an important and exciting political campaign. Grant, Sheridan, and Thomas are the three most prominent, but Grant leads that van thus far, and if the Republicans are wise he will continue to do so. Indeed, in many places the party has gone so far as to render it almost impossible for it to recede. He has been endorsed by Schuyler Colfax, an honest and able politician, and that fact should have considerable weight, for no man in the Congress of the United States has a brighter record or a more widespread reputation than he. There are still other reasons which point towards Grant as being the most eligible man for the Presidency; but, withal, we hear men doubting him, simply because they choose to say that he has not declared himself in favor of the party. I believe General Grant to have too much propriety and good sense to make a bid for the Presidential chair, but I doubt not that when the time comes he will be found on the side of justice and right. Men say they would not vote for him did he not make a declaration of his preferences before he is nominated. Would any man who is not a professional politician make a declaration that could be construed into an insatiate thirst or bid for office? I think not. Actions speak louder than words, and I would rather a thousand times, see Grant act as he has than hear the countless windy promises of all the politicians in the country. There is a meaning in actions which cannot be construed as words can, and Grant's actions, as well as his words, will bear all the inquiry and scrutiny that the nation chooses to bestow upon them.

Says the man who would throw all to the dogs because he cannot have his personal wants gratified, "If Grant is the true friend of those who made him all he is, why does he not rebel against the authority of the man Johnson?" Now, let me ask that man if he was ever a soldier? If he was, he shows an unpardonable ignorance of his first duty; if he was not, then let me say to him that the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders—this duty is paramount to all others, and when he enters the army, it is necessary for him to swear a solemn oath that he will obey the orders of his superior officer. There can be no mistake, the language of the oath is clear and explicit, and cannot be twisted or mangled so as to mean anything else. Now, let me ask, who is General Grant's superior officer? The Constitution of the United States has solemnly decreed that the President is, and it makes no provision by which he can be superseded as long as life lasts, except by regular course of law. Therefore, until Andrew Johnson is removed by law, or otherwise disposed of, General Grant is bound by virtue of his oath, no matter what his private opinions may be, to faithfully execute the orders of his superior. This is the law; and were General Grant to have done more than he has done he would have perjured himself, and been unworthy of the confidence of the people, and the people would have so considered him. The people believe him to be a wise and sincere man; in fact, we have ample proof of this whenever he has made his appearance as a public man. This being the case, should we denounce him for his reticence? I think not.

Grant has said very little, it is true; but his actions have spoken in thunder tones, and echoed again and again throughout the length and breadth of the land, and they will bear the sharpest criticism of the most fastidious hand without losing one spark of that brilliant lustre which clings to them, or the heart that prompted them. Follow him, if you will, from the bloody field of Pittsburg Landing up to the present, scan his every word and action, and not one blot will you find upon the bright escutcheon of liberty, patriotism, or justice.

Mark his correspondence with Sheridan, Logan, and Sickles, and again with Andrew Johnson when he was ordered to the head of the War Bureau. Read it, and put whatever construction upon it you please, you will find shining brilliantly through all, a love and respect for the great principles which have preserved us a nation and which carry conviction with them. And, continued the speaker, I firmly believe that he is the only man in the country who can to-day successfully grapple with and overthrow the foes of humanity, liberty, and progression. He, of all whose names have been suggested, is the most available man to carry through, to a successful and glorious end, the principles of the party which has preserved us a nation. He is clear of all those issues that have been heaped upon our party by an unprincipled foe. And, besides that, he is new to politics, and that adds considerably to his weight at a moment most critical to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The gentleman continued at some length upon General Grant's record as a soldier, and he believed he would be the best man to carry out the principles of the party. In concluding, he said, it was only necessary the people know that success awaited their efforts, and the Presidential campaign of 1868 will end in a glorious triumph for the whole ticket.

The speaker was listened to with great attention, and loudly applauded at the close.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION—EVENING SESSION.—The Convention reassembled in the evening, and was called to order by the President, Rev. Dr. Wallace opened the proceedings with prayer. The Fourth Article, already given, was then taken up, and, after considerable discussion, was adopted, as follows:—The Book of Psalms, which is of Divine origin, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and all circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God. Therefore, we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Book of Psalms be provided as soon as practicable. But inasmuch as various collections of psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in the report shall not be required. The following resolutions were then adopted:—That we unite in requesting our respective churches in their supreme judicatures to appoint a committee of five, each of which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at a time and place to be agreed upon, and proceed with all convenient despatch in an attempt to form a basis of union according to the principles of this report, which basis they shall submit to the churches for their consideration and adoption, it being understood that this is not intended to interfere with the existing arrangements for reunion between two of the larger bodies represented in this Convention. As there is so much agreement among all the churches here represented in all essential matters of faith, discipline, and order, it is recommended that friendly and fraternal intercourse be cultivated by interchange of principles, and by fellowship with one another in religious meetings in every practical way. The third and fourth resolutions, already given, were adopted.

The Business Committee made a report, recommending the first Thursday in February, 1868, as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer. The address to the churches was read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Ohio. The closing moments of the Convention were spent in devotional exercises.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION, whose office and rooms are at No. 711 Sansom street, in this city, are doing a good work in the way of educating the freed people of the Southern States. They well deserve the encouragement and assistance of all classes and parties. Their schools in Washington, D. C., and those at Lynchburg, Farmville, and other localities in Virginia, opened on the 15th of October. Those in South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi did not open until the 1st of November. Norristown and West Chester have each decided to support two teachers, and have subscriptions sufficient to secure the required amount monthly, while the towns of Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Altoona have each promised the support of one teacher. To the support of the friends of the cause in West Chester have been appropriated the school in Huntsville, Alabama, taught by Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, which will henceforth be called the "West Chester School." The support of one teacher requires but fifty dollars per month, a very small amount compared to the great amount of good which a capable instructor can accomplish.

The American Freedman's Union Commission, of which the Pennsylvania Association is a branch, has under its care and support schools in the following places, the figures designating the number of teachers employed at each place:—

Wilmington, Del. (Normal School	2	Lawrenceville, Va.	2
Dover, Del.	1	Raleigh, N. C.	4
Milford, Del.	1	Newbern, N. C.	7
New Castle, Del.	1	Edenton, N. C.	2
Newark, Del.	1	Townsville, N. C.	3
Morgan Creek, Md.	1	Plymouth, N. C.	2
Still Pond, Md.	3	Washington, N. C.	1
Royal Oak, Md.	3	Cleveland, Tenn.	1
Washington, D. C.	10	Columbia, S. C.	7
Uniontown, D. C.	3	Chester, S. C.	2
Alexandria, Va.	10	Anderson C. H., S. C.	1
Richmond, Va.	12	Greenville, S. C.	5
Petersburg, Va.	7	Aiken, S. C.	1
Pocahontas, Va.	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	5
Abingdon, Va.	3	Fernandina, Fla.	2
Emmaus P. O., Va.	1	Pilatka, Fla.	1
Christiansburg, Va.	1	Gainesville, Fla.	2

SEIZURE OF STILLS IN THE OLD RICHMOND DISTRICT.—On Thursday Deputy Collector Thomas S. Foulkrod, of the Fifth Collection District, accompanied by four men, and supported by a posse of the Eighteenth District Police, paid a visit to the old Richmond District, and seized seven copper and tin stills, besides a quantity of whisky.

One of them was found in an old shed on Ann street, below Millville; another on Salmon street, above William; a third, back of No. 1114 William street; a fourth, back of No. 1038 Huntingdon street; a fifth, back of No. 1036 Huntingdon street; a sixth, at Cumberland and Almond streets; and the seventh was captured after it had been taken from a cellar, and the parties in charge of it were in full flight across a common. All of this work was not done without considerable opposition. The stills were all brought to the city, and placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens in and out of the profession. The medicines or specific for each disease are supplied in proper quantities with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease, originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave but little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Riley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 258 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

CREAM CARAMELS of all the choice fruit flavors, fresh daily, at the Philadelphia Caramel Depot, No. 1009 Walnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES.

The Right of Railroad Companies to Keep Separate White and Black Passengers—Decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

An opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court at Pittsburg Pa. on Tuesday, by Judge Agnew, in a case involving the right of railroad companies or carriers to keep separate black and white passengers, in which it was declared that, prior to the act of the State Assembly of March last, there was that natural, legal, and customary difference between the races in Pennsylvania, which made their segregation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The case in which the question originated was that of a colored woman suing for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by being compelled to occupy a different seat in a railroad car than the one she had selected. Justice Read dissented. Judge Agnew, in announcing his decision, considered the rights of the Company as a common carrier, the preferences of the public, and the laws and customs of the State sustaining up as follows:—

"It is clear, therefore, that under the Constitution and laws, the white and black races stand in a separate relation to each other. We find the same difference in the institutions and customs of the State. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races, socially, religiously, civilly, or politically. By uninterrupted usage the blacks live apart, visit and entertain among themselves, occupy separate places of public worship and amusement, and fill no civil or political stations, not even sitting to decide their own causes. In fact, there is not an institution of the State in which they have mingled indiscriminately with the whites. Even the Common School law provides for separate schools when their numbers are adequate. In the military service, also, they were not intermixed with white soldiers, but were separated into companies and regiments of color, and this not by way of disparagement, but from motives of wisdom and prudence, to avoid the antagonisms of variant and unmixable races. Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the State are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions, and general customs. It is to these sources judges must resort to discover them. If they abandon these guides they pronounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal, and customary difference between the white and black races in this State which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The defendants were therefore entitled to an affirmative answer to the point recited at the beginning of this opinion. It only remains to add that this cause arose before the passage of the act of 22d of March, 1867, declaring it an offense for railroad companies to make any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, and our decision pronounces the law only as it stood when the case arose, leaving the act to operate upon such cases as shall fall within its provisions. Indeed, the act itself as an indication of the legislative understanding of how the law stood before."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6'40	MOON RISES	8'43
SUN SETS	4'48	HIGH WATER	11'53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct.	23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct.	26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	26
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	26
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct.	26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Oct.	29
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	31
Arago	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	31
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov.	5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov.	7
St. Laurent	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov.	13

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europa	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown. Those for the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Port Spain, Workman & Co.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Millville, Remear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig A. Mitchell, Scott, 18 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom. Left brig S. and W. Welsh, Watson, loading for Philadelphia, to sail in 8 days.

Schr Maryland, Green, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Gettysburg, Sprague, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren Gregg & Morris.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Lochiel, Haskell, from Calais, with pickets, etc., to W. A. Leverings.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Thomas, Allen, 5 days from Seaford, with bark to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr J. Johnson, McBride, from Hudson.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, from Boston.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 5th instant.

Barque Lord Byron, Enrico, for Philadelphia, at London 25th ult.

Barque D. Cornwall, Todd, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Falmouth 24th ult.

Barque A. E. Boyd, Griffith, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 25th ult.

Barque Thos. Whitney, Westerdyke, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, with guano, put into Neuvitas about 6th inst. dismasted, and in a bad state otherwise, having been caught in the hurricane of the 20th ult.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr Batchelder, Thompson, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Hattie, Carter, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence, at Gloucester 2d instant.

Schrs J. W. Hall, Powell, and E. McLean, Bucklin, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs James Allderdice, Jackaway; H. W. Godfrey, Sears; and F. R. Baird, Bernard, hence, at Salem 6th instant.

Schrs K. E. Rich, Doughty, and J. L. Tracy, Tracy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Washington 7th inst.

Schr Mary Ann Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 7th inst.

Schrs S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, and E. L. Marts, Holman, hence, at Washington 7th inst.

Schrs C. Carstairs, Price, and L. Frazier, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schrs H. Croskey, Potter; W. Tice, Tice, for Boston; Nightingale, Beebe; A. Farrell, Shourds, for Providence; and H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, for Bridgeport, all from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 7th inst.

MARRIED.

LANGER—OTTO.—November 7, 1867, by Rev. G. F. Krotel, LOUIS P. LANGER and ELLA W. OTTO, both of this city.

RORER—RUFE.—On Wednesday evening, the 23d ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Lung, ALBERT J. RORER to ANNA E., daughter of John Rufe, Esq., all of the Twenty second Ward, Philadelphia.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, GEORGE C. DUNCAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Merion Lutheran Church.

McGOWEN.—On the 7th instant, CATHERINE, wife of John McGowen, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 707 S. Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

PARRY.—On the 8th instant, MINNIE MAY, infant daughter of Charles T. and Martha A. Parry.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 2037 Green street, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WOLF.—November 5, 1867, Mrs. CHRISTIANA WOLF, wife of George Wolf, aged 59 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1331 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 29 tf

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem these pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	50,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and *Fifty* Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

The Official Figures in Regard to Rebel Disfranchisement in Virginia.

FALSEHOOD is swift of foot, but in the long run Truth is sure to overtake her. During the late campaign one of the most persistently avowed and widely circulated lies of the Democracy was the assertion that, under the Reconstruction acts, the larger portion of the white citizens of the Rebel communities are disfranchised. Negro domination, negro supremacy, white disfranchisement, and white degradation were the cries which were used to frighten and mislead the people. We have frequently taken occasion to show that, from the very terms of the Reconstruction law, only a very small percentage of the voters in any community *could* be precluded from voting; and a few days ago we demonstrated the truth that, at the late election in Virginia, a larger proportion of her citizens deposited their ballots than had ever before done so in the history of that State. Now the fact comes out, upon the authority of official returns at General Schofield's headquarters, that *the total number of disfranchised voters in Virginia is only five thousand five hundred! This* is the "lame and impotent conclusion" to which all these charges of wholesale disfranchisement at last come. Their utter falsity is fully demonstrated. But they served their intended purpose of distracting and confusing the public mind, and doubtless of temporarily alienating many well-meaning voters from the Republican party. The truth is that under the Reconstruction law only the Rebel *leaders*, the men who were prominent in the work of breaking up the Union, are disfranchised. The law, instead of being harsh in this respect, is remarkably mild. Unless *every* Rebel is to be restored to full citizenship, it is difficult to see what rule of exclusion could be more just than that which applies only to those men who, in joining the Rebellion, did so at the expense of violating the solemn oaths which they had taken to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Wendell Phillips on the Situation.

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed a large audience at Horticultural Hall last evening, in a powerful speech of two hours' duration. A verbatim report of the same will be found in our columns to-day. As a philosophical exposition of the conflict of ideas in our country, and as an impassioned and moving appeal for such a settlement of the great struggle as shall give us lasting peace and concord between all sections, this speech stands prominent even among the productions of its distinguished author. While few will agree to *all* that is enunciated in it, yet its general tone and argument are such as must command the conviction of the great mass of intelligent thinkers of all parties. If the principles of our republican institutions are worth anything, they must be the true principles for the settlement of our present difficulties. A settlement on any other basis will prove to be but a hollow truce, and in the end will but pave the way for repeated convulsions and fresh disasters. One such terrible contest as we have already passed through for the realization and vindication of our distinctive ideas of government ought to be enough. To invoke another is madness.

Mr. Phillips' criticisms upon the position of General Grant have great force, and will continue to have until, by some authoritative expression of his views, he openly identifies himself with the Republican cause, if he shall ever see fit to do so.

All Hail to Minnesota!

THE welcome intelligence comes from Minnesota that we have elected the Republican candidate for Governor by a majority considerably larger than that of two years ago, and that the amendment of the State Constitution securing impartial manhood suffrage has in all probability been adopted. This is like the gleaming of the North Star upon a night of disaster and gloom. All hail to Minnesota!

QUITE THE REVERSE.—Our Democratic contemporary this morning is jubilant over the decision of Judge Agnew, in the Supreme Court of this State, in which he reverses the decision of the lower Court on the subject of the rights of colored passengers. He says that if a railroad company provide seats equal in convenience, comfort, and safety for the colored passengers, there is no law which will enable them to refuse those seats and demand others. Our neighbor remarks that "the negro race God has marked as a separate and distinct people, and this cannot be ignored by the teachings of fanatics and fools. The radicals are very much excited over this opinion." The utter absurdity of the course of the Democracy on this subject is shown by this very article. The Judge who delivered the opinion was a *Republican*, and it was assented to by a Republican. What clearer proof than this is required to show the falsity of the statement that the Republican party is in favor of a mixture of races? We favor giving the blacks legal rights, not social privileges. The decision of Judge Agnew is an argument in favor of and not against the radical party.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has replied to the charge against him of keeping open the polls after the two days directed, and founds his defense on the intent of the law, which directs that all the votes possible should be polled.

Pennsylvania Finances.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1864, on motion of the Hon. George Connell, proceeded to consider a bill prepared and reported by him, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, entitled "An Act relating to the payment of interest on the public debt."

The bill, omitting the preamble, read as follows, and was so passed by the Legislature:—

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of an act approved the twelfth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, as requires the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth to be paid in specie, or its equivalent, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said interest shall be paid by the State Treasurer, as the same shall hereafter fall due, in such notes as have been or shall be declared by any law of the United States of America, to be lawful money and a legal-tender in payment of debts, public or private, within the United States.

In support of this measure that Senator delivered, on the occasion of its passing the Senate, one of the ablest and most forcible arguments ever made before that body. From the moment of its introduction the bill had met, from the opposition side of the Senate, the most violent contest. Men like Clymer and Wallace became its bitterest opponents; and this great measure of public good, which has already, through the eloquence, ability, and energy of Senator Connell, saved to the taxpayers of the State the enormous sum of FOUR MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, was fiercely contested by the above named Senators from Berks and Clearfield through every stage of the proceeding, and by every means, honorable and dishonorable, known in parliamentary warfare. And when at last a vote came to be taken on the final passage of the bill, the entire Democratic portion of the Senate, led by Clymer and Wallace, with one solitary exception, voted solid against it.

They only enunciated the *Sharswood* doctrine that the National Currency was not "lawful money of the United States," and at a time when our country struggled in its apparent death throes, Senator Connell fought its worst enemies in the Senate at Harrisburg, who struggled to put upon record the declaration that Pennsylvania had rejected as so much worthless paper that which the Congress of the United States, the money-making power, had declared by solemn enactment to be a "legal-tender" and a proper national currency.

We append from our able Harrisburg contemporary, the *Daily Telegraph*, a statement showing the amount of interest due semi-annually, since the passage of the act; the price of gold each day the interest fell due, and the additional cost to the State if the interest had been required in specie:—

	Int. Due.	Price of Gold.	Ad. Cost.
1864, Aug. 1	$988,000	258	$1,561,040
1865, Feb. 1	988,000	202	1,007,760
" Aug. 1	960,000	144	422 400
1866, Feb. 1	940,000	140	376 000
" Aug. 1	960,000	149	499 200
1867, Feb. 1	9'3,000	135	316,050
" Aug. 1	900,000	140	360,000
			$4,503,350

At the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a State Treasurer is to be elected by that body. We have no individual preference, or no public ones, beyond a desire to secure a fitting successor to the present able incumbent, whose administration has been characterized by remarkable ability and energy, and there is hardly any one more competent than Senator Connell, who, from his large experience in finance and banking interests, his integrity and energy, is eminently fitted for the position, the duties of which he would honestly and zealously administer.

PITTSBURG has had a dreadful boiler explosion, by which twenty lives were lost. Thus another argument is furnished to induce the Legislature of the State to take action on the subject of a general law to prevent these casualties. Local regulations will not suffice. All the State should be comprised under one stringent preventive and remedial statute.

THE PRESIDENT has pardoned the noted counterfeiter Johnston, on the recommendation of Jerry Black. When crime receives no punishment, no wonder that criminals are on the increase.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

DIMPFEL'S
PATENT STEAM BOILER.

UPLAND (near Chester), Del. co., Pa., February 5, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have eight of your Boilers in use. One was started in 1860, five in 1862, two in 1866.

We have tried several kinds of Boilers, and decidedly give the preference to yours over all, both as to economy and safety. It requires but 40 minutes to get up steam at 70 pounds pressure, from cold water.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL A. CROZER.

JULY 31, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Please send me a bill for the patent fee of the six Boilers which are being built for me at present.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL A. CROZER.

These Boilers will not explode on account of Low Water.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstuim F. P. DIMPFEL,
OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstuf164p

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED.
The True Remedy at last Discovered.
UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE,
Prepared according to the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris.

The new plan of treating pulmonary diseases with Fresh Meat is creating a profound sensation in Europe. Its beneficial results have been heralded through the Press in both hemispheres. The Fresh Meat Treatment was first tried in Russia, by Dr. Weisse. The results were no less gratifying than surprising. Consumptive cases in his hands, which had previously baffled the most skilled of the profession, yielded rapidly, as by charm, under the new treatment. But it is to Professor Trousseau, of Paris, that the world is chiefly indebted for making known to the afflicted the great feature of the Fresh Meat Cure. It is positively asserted that, "in no less than TWO THOUSAND CASES in which it has been tried, it proved successful in NEARLY ALL." The Fresh Meat Cure is now first offered to the American Public as a Proprietary Remedy. It is put up in the form of a Syrup, each bottle containing the nutritious properties of one and a half pounds of Raw Meat. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the medicine will convince the most skeptical of its virtue, as the great healing remedy of the nineteenth century.

In order to place UPHAM'S Fresh Meat Cure within the reach of all classes, the prices will be as follows:—$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. A package of six bottles, sent by express, securely packed, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and principal Druggists throughout the United States. None genuine without the signature on the wrapper of each bottle of "Samuel C. Upham, Sole proprietor." Circulars sent free to any address.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.
TESTIMONIAL FROM EMERSON BENNETT, THE EMINENT NOVELIST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

S. C. Upham, Esq.—Dear Sir:—When a man, either through invention, discovery, or any other means, confers a blessing upon mankind, it is right that he should receive the due meed of praise from any one cognizant of the fact.

A lady far advanced in years, for some time a member of my household, was so seriously afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGH, DYSENTERY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, NIGHT SWEATS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and GENERAL DEBILITY, that her life was almost despaired of, and her restoration to health believed to be impossible. Through the physician attending her she was induced to try UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, and THE EFFECT OF A SINGLE BOTTLE WAS ALMOST MIRACULOUS. She soon regained better health than she had enjoyed for years, and still retains it, and she and her friends attribute the cure ENTIRELY TO YOUR REMEDY. The foregoing statement I make voluntarily, as an act of justice to you, and you are at liberty to use it in what manner you please, so it result in PROVING A BLESSING TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Very respectfully yours,
EMERSON BENNETT,
No. 1206 N. Twelfth Street.

Principal depot, at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Circulars free.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE
Is not an alcoholic preparation. It does not contain Brandy, Gin, or Whisky. Alcoholic preparations irritate, inflame, and congest the lungs. UPHAM'S MEAT CURE is a syrup pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtues. Read the following medical testimony:—

Dr. John H. Steck, of this city, says:—"We have it in our power to give personal evidence of the value of Mr. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, in the case of a young friend of ours for whom it was prescribed. The immediate effect was an increased appetite, a gradual, steady gain in flesh, and a general improvement in health. These results are due to a single bottle."

Dr. G. W. Blaydes, of Jericho, Ky., under date of August 26, says:—"I have used up the box of FRESH MEAT CURE I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess IT HAS SURPASSED ANYTHING I HAVE EVER TRIED IN CONSUMPTION." Consumptives, try UPHAM'S "FRESH MEAT CURE." If you have not passed too far into "the valley and shadow of death," it will cure you. Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. $1 a bottle, six for $5. Sent by express. Circulars free.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.

Dr. John H. Steck, of this city, says:—"This is not a quack nostrum, and is not to be classed among the generality of advertised preparations. There is a virtue in raw meat as a therapeutic agent, and Mr. Upham has succeeded admirably in combining it with a medium that renders its administration exceedingly pleasant and palatable. The demand for it is increasing constantly. Medical men, not only in this city, but from different parts of the country, are already prescribing it for their patients. Having before spoken at some length of this new and remarkable remedial agent, we can only now say that it has rapidly won its way into popular favor, and promises to take the lead of all other preparations for pulmonary affections and other ailments, over which it seems to exercise a specific and most salutary effect." $1 a bottle. Six bottles for $5. Sent by express. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and all Druggists.

A CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1867.—S. C. UPHAM—Sir:—My wife has had the *Bronchitis* with a violent cough of several weeks' standing. At last she *could not speak above a whisper*. I purchased a bottle of "UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE," and she commenced using it according to directions. After taking the *first dose* her cough was better, and after *four or five doses she was cured of her cough and soreness, and her speech was restored*. I will always keep a bottle of the "MEAT CURE" in my house, for I am satisfied that all that is necessary to convince any one of its merits is to make a trial of it, and I cheerfully recommend it to all whose condition demands anything of this nature. I want some of your circulars to send to my friends in New York and Boston.

JOSEPH J. RIVERS, No. 733 Howard street.

$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, and all Druggists.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE,
ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Luke Davis, of Irondale, Missouri, under date of June 1, writes:—"With this you will receive $6 for seven bottles of 'UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE' for Consumption. I received six bottles of your 'Meat Cure' about four weeks ago for my brother. He had taken two bottles of it when last heard from, and said he had received more benefit from it than all the medicine he had previously taken. I also let a woman have a bottle on trial, and she says she *has received more real benefit from the use of one bottle* than from all the medicine she has taken the past two years."

Price, $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5. Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. [11 9

Cut This Out and Preserve It.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Church Extension Society
OF THE M. E. CHURCH

Will be held in the UNION CHUCH, FOURTH St., below Arch,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, November 16, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Bishop AMES, Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., of Chicago; Major-General C. B. FISK, of St. Louis; and Rev. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

The Bishops of the M. E. Church will be present.

Tickets may be obtained at Bryson & Sons', Stationers, No. 8 N. Sixth street; M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street; Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 N. Fourth street; Office of the "Home Journal," No. 12 N. Seventh street; Trumpler's Music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; Dr. Delacour, Third and Plum streets, Camden, N. J. 11

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D., WILL preach in this city, To-morrow (Sunday) as follows:—

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington Square, at 10½ A. M.

FIRST DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, 3½ o'clock P. M.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, 7 o'clock P. M., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association. The body of the Hall will be reserved for YOUNG MEN.

After the services in Horticultural Hall,

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D., will preach in Rev. Dr. WYLIE'S CHURCH, Broad, below Spruce.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held in this Church, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M., to which all who cannot be accommodated with seats at Horticultural Hall are invited.

This is the only Sabbath Rev. Newman Hall will spend in Philadelphia.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the above services. 11

BY REQUEST OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,
will preach to Young Men TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Subject—"Go Forward."

The body of the Hall will be reserved for Young Men. Members of the Association are requested to occupy seats reserved for them on the platform. Entrance last door south side of Hall.

All are invited, young men especially.

THE WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., of Cincinnati, member of the National Presbyterian Convention, will preach in this Church next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. J. L. NEVINS will lecture in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock, upon China as a Missionary Field.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., will plead the Cause of the Worthy Poor To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in UNION M. E. CHURCH, when a collection will be taken in behalf of the Home Missionary Society.

THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Scudder Missionary Society of Third Reformed Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, will be held To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Pastor, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, and RENE GUILLOU. 11

SERMONS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The first of a series of Sermons to Medical Students by Bishop and Clergy of the P. E. Church will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. HOWE, at ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. The centre aisle will be reserved for students.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH—which has been closed for some time for repairs, will be reopened To-morrow Morning, with appropriate services. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the friends of "Old Pine Street Church" and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow, 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. L. HOWARD. Subject—"Wrestling with God." Union Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets.—Sermon To-morrow Evening by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS. Service 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Services by the Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. DR. WING, of Carlisle, will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ALL CHRISTIANS TO BE ONE and the Presbyterian Convention.—Subject of DR. STORK, in ST. ANDREW'S, northeast corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, Sabbath, at 7½ P. M. DR. ALBERT at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½ A. M.:—"Does History Confirm the Bible?" At 7½:—"After Death, Where are the Spirits of Our Children and Friends?" Pews free.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ evening.

REV. LAFAYETTE MARKS, NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Services To-morrow at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

PRINCETON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Philadelphia, corner of THIRTY-NINTH Street and POWELTON Avenue.—Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., will preach in this church To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL RECONSTRUCTION.—Meeting at Hope Hall, No. 214 PINE Street, Sunday, 2½ and 7½ P. M. Liberals invited.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. LJAMS.

FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE Dr. WILSON JEWELL will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. The Medical Faculty are particularly invited to be present.

NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CONTION.—The closing meeting of this Convention will be held on Sabbath afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock, in the WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets. It is expected that this meeting will be a precious reunion of Presbyterians.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. T. RYDE.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. J. EDWARDS, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FRANKFORD.—REV. J. F. SUTTON will preach in the new PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of MAIN and HARRISON Streets, Frankford, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

VELVETEENS
FOR
LADIES' WALKING SUITS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their stock of
VELVETEENS,
FOR WALKING SUITS, THE COLORS ARE—
Beautiful shades of ..... BLACKS
Beautiful shades of ..... PURPLES
Beautiful shades of ..... BROWNS
At such prices as will give satisfaction and insure sales. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.]

THE SWEETEST SINGER AND THE sweetest perfume of the day are Adelina Patti and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Both are American! The fair singer enraptures everybody—the perfume is in demand everywhere.—*Georgetown Union.* 11

OFFICE PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 409 WALNUT Street, second floor, Philadelphia.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a Stockholders' Meeting of the Parker Petroleum Company, and by order of the Board of Directors, the real estate of the Parker Petroleum Company, consisting of three hundred acres of land, more or less, situate at or near the city of Titusville in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and lying upon both sides of the plank road leading from Titusville to Pine Creek Bridge, bounded on the north by land of William Barnsdall and F. H. and Isaac Weed, on the east by John Watson, south by land formerly owned by Robert McCray, on the west by land formerly owned by Patrick Kerr and Brown, and being that part of the land of the late Samuel Kerr, deceased, now owned by said Company, together with all buildings, engines, tubing, tools, etc., property of said Company, subject, nevertheless, to all lease or leases now on said property.

The above will be sold on the premises, Crawford county, on THURSDAY, 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 P. M.

Terms made known at sale.

11 9 s3t ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1867.

The decree made by Judge Strong at Nisi Prius, which suspended the running of the cars of this Company on Sunday, during the past year, having been reversed by the Supreme Court, the regular trips will be resumed on and after TO-MORROW, 10th instant. 11 WILLIAM V. McGRATH, President.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM OUR Counter, FOUR LACE PARASOL COVERS.

The above reward will be given for their recovery and conviction of the thief.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
11 9 2t N. W. cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
BENRY O. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS $1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$102,000-00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS.
MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 wa2t64p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 11 4 tf

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 1304p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862		$139·75
"	"	1864	131·00
"	"	1865	129·25
"	"	1865 and 1867, July	154·50
"	Ten-Forties		89·75
"	1881s		197·25
"	June Seven-Thirties		161·25
"	July "		185·25

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A Memorandum Book with blue cover and my full address upon it (lost or mislaid), together with some letters and memorandums.
WILLIAM HART CARR,
11 9 3t* No. 409 Walnut street.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

FINE CHAMPAGNES.

L. Roederer's Choice Champagne,
Carte Blanche,
Grand Vin Imperial,
Dry Sellery,
At the Agent's Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.,)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,
At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 P. M.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION ISSUED ONLY BY
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN ORDER to convince the public that money is still packed daily in Century Tobacco, we would offer the following names of parties who have found money in the Century Tobacco:—Mr. Elwoods, bought at 1233 Chesnut street; John Roberts, Dover, Del., bought at corner Fourth and Chesnut; Charles Lamb, bought in Market below Eighth; Samuel K. McBride, bought in Walnut, below Water; J. Sargent Davis, Sixth Police District, bought at Eighth and Walnut; Julius Schmidt, bought No. 724 Filbert street; Theodore Barker, bought at No. 303 Dickerson street; Charles Yeager, bought at No. 511 Chesnut street; John McQuillan, bought at No. 612 Poplar street; H. M. Gaze, bought at No. 411 Chesnut street; C. H. Kretchmar, bought at No. 1221 Race street; John Starr, bought in Camden; James L. Altus, bought in Germantown road, below Girard avenue; George Parker, bought at No. 2525 Callowhill street; Richard Wright bought at Second and Dock; Warren S. Burgess bought at No. 411 Chesnut street; Thomas D. Horn, bought at Sixth and Germantown road; E. Wood Fogg, bought at Seventeenth and Thompson; William H. Naylor, bought in Burlington, N. J.; George S. Butler, bought at No. 1126 Passyunk road; Jacob Keyser, bought at No. 724 Filbert street; H. C. Blake, bought on Lancaster avenue, Hestonville; De Witt C Wiggins, bought at Eleventh and Christian; Charles Bechtel, bought in Trenton, N. J.

We will continue to pack money daily until further notice. P. & G. LORILLARD.
B. A. VAN SCHAICK, Agent,
No. 16 South Front street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—The attention of chewers is called to the improved quality of the Century Tobacco, which we trust will prove satisfactory to all who may try it.

IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.—It will be many months before the various triumphs and defeats experienced at the Paris Exposition will be fully understood by the public. In the field of Sewing Machines considerable controversy has been awakened, one company claiming this and another that of the honors conferred. It has now transpired, however, that, notwithstanding the Grover & Baker Machines were not on exhibition at all, they received the highest distinction. The fact that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are equal to any other machines in all respects, and superior in many to any other sewing machines extant, is now a matter of world-wide notoriety. Under these circumstances, triumph by actual competition for the *one thousandth* time, was unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the representative of the Grover & Baker Machine, who was present at the Exhibition, was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, thus receiving the highest award in the power of the Commission to bestow. The fact, also, that this gentleman was placed on the international jury necessarily excluded the machines he represented from competition, but the honor conferred upon him *as the representative of the best sewing machine in the world* was certainly the very highest compliment that could have been paid to the Grover & Baker Machines.

INDIAN SUMMER.—It is an easy matter to make an Indian "some;" that can be done by clothing him in the styles sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the Continental; that will make anybody "some;" but to make an Indian summer, it requires the month of November to be clothed in the balmy atmosphere of May.

QUITE AN EXCITEMENT.—The handsome steel-plate engravings given to purchasers of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute may be seen, day and evening, on exhibition at the new office, No. 921 Chesnut street. The engravings are so arranged as to be seen by passers-by, and large crowds are constantly congregated in and around the office.

THE OPINION OF A BRAVE SOLDIER is always respected, and we are glad to observe that "Private Miles O'Reilly" (General Charles G. Halpine) has raised his voice in advocacy of the enterprise of the managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, the office of which association is at No. 1128 Chesnut street. General Halpine promises to give the aid of his tongue, pen, and influence to this effort to secure a permanent home for our crippled veterans. Hon. A. W. Randall, the Postmaster-General, goes so far in favor of this great charity as to direct all Postmasters to interest themselves in the success of the present scheme. Full particulars of the new and attractive arrangements may be learned by a reference to the announcement of the managers in another column of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess or Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

"THE CHIEF AMONG A THOUSAND" as a permanent cure of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all other painful nervous diseases, headache, hysteria affections, and prostation of the nervous system is, DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Apothecaries have it.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 11, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS in great variety, Engravings, Chromos, Photographic Gems, at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street.

Unusual Inducements! (repeated)

Remember We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MERCER.—In Paris, on the 14th of October, 1867, SINGLETON A. MERCER, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets, at 11 o'clock precisely.

SHERIDAN.—On the evening of the 8th instant, at his residence, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., OWEN SHERIDAN, Esq., in the 75d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BULL'S EYES, DARK, POLICE,, FOLDING, Pocket, and other Lanterns, Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Lamp Scissors, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

STAIR RODS OF VARIOUS LENGTHS AND breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons, and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE AND TEA Knives, with steel or silver blades: Game and Meat Carvers, Table Steels, and other Table Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.—Last evening, a meeting of those favoring the nomination of General Grant was held in Bridesburg, in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Dr. George Wiley presided, and Mr. George Brown acted as Secretary. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Brown, were adopted:—

Whereas, The growth and greatness of our national institutions, and the securing of the just results of the recent war against slavery and rebellion, depend upon the stability and permanency of the principles of the Republican party; and

Whereas, It is important that those principles should be enforced and embodied in the nomination and election to the office of President of the United States of a man who will fitly illustrate and faithfully sustain them; therefore be it

Resolved, That in General U. S. Grant, in the splendid services which he rendered to his country in her hour of need, in the manliness and firmness of his personal character, in the consistency of his political faith with the sentiments of true loyalty, in the unmistakable expression of his entire sympathy with Congress in their patriotic efforts to secure the blessings of Union upon a basis alike honorable and enduring, and in his own official acts in furtherance of their wholesome Reconstruction measures, we recognize a man eminently entitled to our confidence and suited to the demand of the times and the duties of the office.

Resolved, That, entertaining these convictions, we announce General Grant as our choice for the next President of the United States.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an organization to be called "The Grant Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward," and that we will use all earnest and proper means to secure the nomination and election of General Grant to the Presidency.

The meeting was then addressed by William M. Bull, Esq., and others.

FOUND UNDER A BED.—George Walters, hailing from Baltimore, was arrested about 10 o'clock last night, in the dwelling of Mr. Cyrus Longstreth, No. 802 N. Twentieth street. He was found under a bed in one of the rooms, with a jimmy, billy, candle, and some matches in his possession. Fifteen dollars in money are missing from the house. Walters effected an entrance in the building through the trap-door. He had gained the roof through a new building adjoining. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast yesterday morning, and was committed for trial.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—John Smith, aged seventeen years, was arrested at Tenth and South streets yesterday, for the larceny of a coat from a countryman. It is alleged that defendant was at the South street ferry, and when the countryman's wagon came off the boat he jumped into the vehicle and helped himself to the piece of wearing apparel. John was pursued and overtaken. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., the great English divine will, on Monday evening next deliver his great lecture on "The Relations of Great Britain and America, in Connection with the Late War," at the New Horticultural Hall. None of our readers should omit this opportunity of hearing him.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—James Riley, James Johnson, and Edward Graham were arrested last night in Mulligan's saloon, adjoining the Walnut street wharf, for robbing a man named Gibson of $10. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and were held in $400 bail each to answer.

ARREST OF A TILL-TAPPER.—James Muldroon, aged fourteen years, was captured in the market house at Eleventh and Shippen streets, for tapping the money-drawer at one of the stands. He was caught in the act. John had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was held to answer.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—John Newman robbed a citizen at Seventh and Bedford streets, yesterday, of a coat and pair of pants. An officer arrested John, and while escorting him to the Station House, was assaulted by his prisoner, Newman had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed.

CONCERNED IN A THEFT.—Nancy Brown, it is alleged, was one of the parties that robbed the sailor of a pocket-book containing $15, in front of No. 337 Shippen street, the other evening. Nancy was arrested yesterday, and after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, she was committed.

ROBBED A COUNTRYMAN.—Maggie Duncan enticed a countryman last night into a den at Fourth and Shippen streets, and robbed him of a pocket-book containing $50. Maggie was arrested, and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the reward offered by William Hart Carr, who has lost or mislaid a memorandum book and some papers upon the subject of Life Insurance.

WILLIAM F. GEDDES' SONS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. Cards, Checks, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc. 11 29w 3t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 208 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY; No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

$10 REWARD.—LOST, THIS MORNING, on Walnut street, crossing at Third street, a Wallet, containing $25 or $30 in small bills and valuable papers of no use except to the owner. The finder will please return the same and receive above reward, at No. 222 WALNUT Street, third-story room. 11*

ARMY OVERCOATS.
4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
6 24 1mrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY BLANKETS.
A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuths6

IMPORTANT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.
A. MAILLIARD'S EIGHTH ANNUAL AND LAST SALE
Will be held on
TUESDAY MORNING, November 12,
AT HIS BREEDING FARM, BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,
Including
FORTY-FIVE BLOODED HORSES.
Comprising Colts and Fillies, trained and untrained, by imported "Eclipse," imported "Balrownie," "Slasher," "Colton," "Nero," "Hermes," Brood Mares in foal, Carriage and Farm Horses, etc. etc.
THIRTY ALDERNEYS
of various grades and ages, raised with especial attention to quality.
ONE HUNDRED LEICESTER EWES AND LAMBS,
Bred entirely from imported stock.
Sale positive, on account of the immediate departure of Mr. Mailliard for California.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
11 9 4t Auctioneer.

SECOND EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Attempted Revolt in Costa Rica—The Cholera in Nicaragua—New Treaty with the United States—The Revolution in Peru, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Rising Star, with the California mails of the 19th ult., has arrived. She brings $333,363·23 in treasure.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 1st inst has advices from Central and South America.

An attempt had been made to get up a revolution in Costa Rica, Central America, which has proved unsuccessful.

According to the statistics the number of deaths from cholera in the Department of Leone, Nicaragua, alone, from the 24th of March to the 12th of September amounted to 1188.

A treaty has been made between Nicaragua and the United States, and is on the way to Washington.

The construction of a railroad across Nicaragua is more of a problem than ever, as its feasibility is not yet proven by the survey made.

The Congress had failed to convene on the day fixed, for want of a quorum. After much skirmishing for several days, a session was obtained, and business was proceeded with.

New discoveries of guano had been made, one of which was by a citizen of the United States.

Owing to the want of rain, the crops are endangered.

The report that a truce had been agreed upon between Spain and the allies is doubted.

The inhabitants of the South are suffering greatly for food.

The revolution in Peru is gaining ground. Prado is at the head of 43,000 troops, and is marching against the revolutionists, but expects a stout resistance.

In Ecuador an open rupture had taken place between the Executive and the Legislature, and several members of Congress were arrested on suspicion of being revolutionists, but finally the President agreed to release them and withdraw his troops if Congress would appoint a committee to consult with him and settle the matter, which was consented to. The obnoxious Home Secretary resigned, and everything became harmonious.

Advices from Buenos Ayres had been received, but they contain no news.

The war with Paraguay continues as desultory as ever.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

$2,000,000 in Treasure from the Gold Mines—Progress of the Peace Commissioners, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The steamer Deer Lodge, from the Upper Missouri, arrived at Omaha yesterday with 120 passengers and $2,000,000 in treasure. The Colorado papers strongly oppose the scheme of adding a part of that Territory to Wyoming. The Peace Commissioners left North Platte for Fort Laramie yesterday. Nothing has transpired relative to their proceedings on the North Platte.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Flour dull, and 10@20c. lower; State, $8@10·25; Ohio, $9·00@12·80; Western, $8@12·75; Southern, $9·00@13·75. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn firmer. Oats firmer; Western, 78c; Beef quiet. Mess Pork lower; sales of new mess at $20·80. Lard dull at 12¾@13¼. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Reading, 96½. Canton, 42½; Erie, 72¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 79½; Illinois Central, 126; Cumberland preferred, 23¾; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 123; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106⅛@107⅛; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, 106⅝. Sterling Exchange, 109½@109⅝. Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 138½.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton firmer; sales of middlings at 19½. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and tending downwards. Corn dull; new white and yellow range at 85c.@1·15; old white, $1·28@1·30; yellow, $1·30@1·32. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull. Provisions inactive and nominal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for 7·30s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101½, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 125, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51¼, no change; and Reading at 48@48 1-16, no change; 20 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; and 22¼ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 45 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; 30¼ for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 30¼ was bid for Mechanics'; 70 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½@31¼, a decline of 2¼; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	105½	$700 Pa 6s, 2 series	106

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20's '65, Jy. cp.	107⅝	20 sh Lehigh N stk	31¾
$3000 City 6s, New	101⅞	30 do	31½
$100 do. New	101⅞	100 sh Penna R	50½
$5000 C & Am 6s, '89	93	19 do	50½
$5000 Con'g RR bs	88½	38 do	50½
$1000 Phil & E 6s	90	25 do	50½
2 sh Cam & Am	125	100 sh Read R	48
2 do	123	200 do	48 1-16
4 sh Leh V R	51½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119@119¼; do. May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 138½@138¾. Silver, 134@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day, at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 138¾@138½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅝; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼@119⅝; May, 1865, 117¼@117½; August, 1865, 116¼@116½; September, 1865, 115½@116½; October, 1865, 115¼@115½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., July, 1867, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 101¼@102; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105⅝. Gold, 138¼@139½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, and sales of a few hundred barrels were reported in lots at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9 a barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the local millers, who operate sparingly; sales of fair and choice red at $2·30@2·50. Rye is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·50@1·56; and Southern at $1·30@1·40. Corn is in better demand, and prices are higher; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·38; and $1·35 was refused for Western mixed. Oats remain without change; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·35@8 ⅌ 64 lbs.; the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3·40 up to $3·65. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is in steady demand at $54 ⅌ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, Portland, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Salem, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, do.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, John R. White & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Wooley, Parker, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston, Captain.
Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Br. brig Delopea, Nelson, 9 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Lily, Currie, 28 days from Maitland, via St. John, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Angelia, Brown, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Nelly True, Hume, 8 days from Portland, with headings to Madeira & Cahnalan.
Schr Wide World, Hildreth, from New York for Wilmington, N. C., sprung a leak 6th inst. 25 miles S. of the lightship on Five Fathom Bank, which increased to 3000 strokes per hour; put into Delaware Breakwater 7th, and got a pump and twelve men, and came to this port for repairs. She will go on Simpson & Neill's dock.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr S. N. Smith, Matthews, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. Wooley, Parker, from New York.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from Lewes, Del., with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Nov. 7—9 P. M.—Schr Wide World, Hildreth, from New York, with a general cargo, bound to Wilmington, N. C., sprung a leak 6th inst., and put into the Breakwater to-day for a pump, which was supplied, together with an extra crew of twelve men, and she proceeded to Philadelphia for repairs.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—barque Hunter, from Philadelphia for Portland; schrs G. Kilborn, do. for Rockland; and Active, from Boston for Baltimore. Wind S., and raining.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Barque Arthur Kinsman, hence for Salem, sailed from below Boston 7th inst.
Brig Clara, Hamilton, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.
Brig Clyde, Foote, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 29th ult.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 7th inst.
Schr O. F. Hawley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 7th inst.
Schr Hesperus, hence, at Portland 7th inst.
Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at Fall River 6th inst.
Schrs A. E. Safford, S. E. Bayles, and D. Brittain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 7th inst.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.
Schrs Theo. Dean and C. Kienzle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.
Schrs M. E. Graham, C. G. Cranmer, M. B. Harris, Restless, and L. and A. Babcock, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK Nov. 8—Arrived, steamship Fah-Kee, Liesegang, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Mobile.
Barque Tuisko, Gerlach, from Bremen.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of the following two feet six inch sewers, viz:—On Tasker and on Dickinson streets, from Seventh to Eighth street; on Otis street, from Coral street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet northwestward, and on Warnock street, from Poplar street to two hundred and three feet south of Girard avenue, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1866. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
11 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Government.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·25	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$189·75	do. do.	5-20s of 1862.
$181·50	do. do.	5-20s of 1864.
$149·75	do. do.	5-20s of 1865.
$153·00	do. do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·25	do. do.	5-20s of '67.
$159·75	do. do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s.
$161·25	do. do.	7 3 10 Cy, June issue.
$150·25	do. do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 10 1

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The President and Congress—Another Tune from the Organ—Repeal of the Cotton Tax—Southern Leaders and the Elections, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The President's organ has a leading editorial to-day in which it threatens to arrest certain prominent Republicans, in and out of Congress, who, it alleges, are engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. It quotes from both the Constitution and the laws of Congress to prove that their acts are treasonable. Its appearance has caused much comment in political circles, as it is said to be inspired by the President.

The Chambers of Commerce of all the principal cities of the North and West have united in strong letters sent here urging upon Secretary McCulloch to recommend to Congress the repeal of the cotton tax.

A large number of leading Rebels have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours, many of whom are in conference with the President to-day. They are strong in the hope that the recent elections will have the effect to defeat reconstruction.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Another Civil Rights Case—An Opponent to Governor Swann — Another Rebel To Be Hung.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The case of Mary J. C Anderson, teacher of the negro school at Havre-de-Grace, against Moses Galloway, for assault and battery, laying the damages at five thousand dollars, was tried in the United States Circuit Court yesterday under the Civil Rights law. The evidence showed a most aggravated assault; but there being negroes in the question, the jury rendered a verdict of only one cent damages. A motion has been made for a new trial.

Hon. Thos. Hamilton, of Washington county, is now Governor Swann's most formidable opponent for the United States Senate.

The new City Council has ordered a costly portrait of ex-Mayor Brown, of 19th of April riot memory, to be hung in the Council Chamber.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 112¼@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¼@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 101¾@102.
June and July 7·30s, 105½@105¾. Market unsettled.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.
No. 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 3 Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

CLOAKINGS.
W

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXLV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

November.

Monday, 4.—Weston the pedestrian starts on his walking trip from Portland to Chicago. Like that other general Walker of filibuster fame, his sole fainted before he had half accomplished his task.

Tuesday, 5.—Election Day. President Johnson gets over the wires two hundred telegrams of congratulation. He pronounces it the most satisfactory piece of "wire-working" of all his experience in that science.

Wednesday, 6.—The Fire-Proof Safe Makers meet—in the vacant lots around the city with their Safes and a few cords of wood, for the purpose of burning up their goods. If the country is a Safe institution, we hope it will have no such trials.

Thursday, 7.—City Council Day. Councils get into hot water over a communication from the City Council of Columbus, saying that they will soon be on to inspect their Cold Water Works.

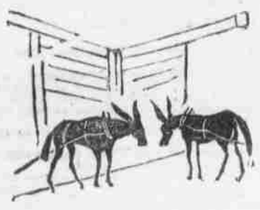
Friday, 8.—Decision in the Supreme Court at Pittsburg against the case of Sparrow-grass, and in favor of the running of Sunday cars. We suppose the cars will run now with such speed as not to "allow the (Sparrow) grass to grow under their feet."

Saturday, 9.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor engages Horticultural Hall for the exhibition of the "dead beats" soon expected on from Columbus, Ohio.

THE MEETING OF THE MYTHS.

This humorous body made their appearance again in the ring last Thursday, and amused themselves as to what they should do with the myths from Columbus, Ohio, who had sent a letter saying that they had all got dead-head tickets on the railroads, and that they were coming on to see the water-works. Myth Gillingham moved that they get up a committee to take these Columbusters in hand. Another myth suggested that they secure boarding at Jerry King's, as they all could have a view of the works and canal locks in front of them and the West Philadelphia stand-pipe behind them.

Another myth thought it a good idea, and that Jerry be instructed to make his bill large enough to include a few Philadelphia myths occasionally.



VIEW FROM THE WATER-WORKS LOOKING TOWARDS JERRY KING'S.

Another myth moved that notice be sent to Jerry that, in addition to getting an increased stock of good things inside his house, that he get a new set of quoits, as those he saw there last Monday were so nicked on the edges that they were not fit to put into any gentleman's hand.

Myth Jones moved to amend by instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works not to allow any pigs or babies to come through the wheels, but that the entrance to the Fore-bay be cleared every morning at six o'clock of such things.

Myth Coleman would like the Schuylkill Navy to turn out in strength, and for our young men, the members, to all have their knit shirts on and their arms bare, so as to astonish the Columbusters at the great amount of muscle found in our fresh water. (Suppressed laughter by the myths.)

A SPECIMEN OF FRESH WATER MUSCLE.

Another myth, also a Son of Temperance, strange to say, advocated a visit to Bergner's beer vaults, to show them where all the spoiled water is kept.

Myth Fox thought not, as they might bring the charge of malt treatment against us. (Laughter.)

Another myth suggested that if they did we could transfer the charge to the city, and order the City Treasurer to pay. (Cries of "Good! Good!") The speaker hoped the myths would preserve the dignity of the body.

Another myth said he was agreed, and that they use hermetrically-sealed cans to do the preserving in. Cries of "Silence!" "None of that!" etc.

One of the little myths said he thought if the Columbusters got troublesome in their investigations, and asked too many hard questions about the working of the Water-wheels, the Turbine, Overshots, Undershots, and Half-shots, that provision be made for introducing them to Mr. Birkinbine, who seems to have Water on the brain. Agreed to.

A proposal was received and read from Chris. Lips, whose hotel is near the stand-pipe in West Philadelphia, saying that he would accommodate eight City Councilmen from Columbus at figures that would be satisfactory and lower than any other house in the city. One myth objected, and moved to insert the word "Continental" in place of the words "Chris. Lips," and in that form be accepted. In this form the proposal was agreed to unanimously. After the myths had further thought over and discussed over what they would do with the remaining myths, they concluded to return to Myth Gillingham's idea, and hand them over to the tender mercies of a committee, and let them show the strangers the elephant, and no questions asked. Agreed to.

That old hoss the Mayor now transmitted to the myths the report of Mr. Graeff upon the purity of the Schuylkill water, which the Chairman said, on handing it to the clerk, appeared to him like a most remarkable composition.

Myth Hodgdon wanted to know if the word "composition," in the remarks just made by the Chairman, referred to the Superintendent's report or to the Schuylkill water.

The Chairman replied "Both."

Several myths said they thought so too, and one moved to insert somewhere the words "somewhat muddy." Agreed to.

Myth Hodgdon now reported an ordinance in reference to laying pipe. Several myths hoped the members wouldn't introduce politics into their discussions, as several members were here without gloves.

Myth Coleman said, as regards pipe-laying, the returns of the late elections show that that thing has now got about as near perfection as we can hope, and he would move a committee be appointed by this body to visit New York, and to confer with Mike McCloskey in reference to the mode of operation. Carried.

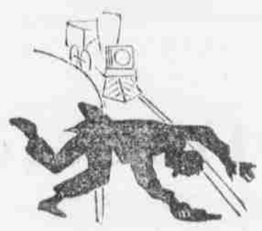
Myth Cattell reported as regards leasing some coal lands in Schuylkill county, to be mined below low-water level. The myth explained that previous companies who had worked these lands had never been able to keep their heads above water; that was the reason he made the present suggestion.

One myth wanted to know if these miners would be allowed to vote, as it was contrary to the Constitution for minors to vote.

Myth Cattell said these were miners after they were twenty-one.

One myth said that a person must be a resident of the State to vote, and he did not think any person could be regarded as a resident of Pennsylvania who lived below low-water level. Adopted.

Myth Smith, of the Committee on Railroads, submitted a report requiring the Mayor to notify the policemen to remove all misplaced sleepers on the railroad tracks running out of the city, and lock them up in the Station House.



A MISPLACED SLEEPER.

One myth moved to amend by inserting "wake 'em up first, and make 'em tell where they got their liquor." Adopted with the amendment.

The resolution submitted at the last meeting, directing the Directors of Girard College to suspend all action in reference to their President, was taken up and let hang there awhile, and then taken down and adopted. None of the pupils of the College, however, were adopted by the members during the discussion.

ALL ACTION IN THE CASE SUSPENDED.

The following ordinances from the Chamber of the Common Myths were concurred in:—

One for permission to erect a brick-pile at Dock and Walnut streets, to advertise the "Wehaveit" on.

One regulating market women and their stands on South street.

One appropriating $300 to a doctor for investigations in a child's stomach.

One for paving Susquehanna avenue through Wetherill's woods.

One to pay for the last edition of "Sheridan's Ride," illustrated with cuts at the President.

One to suspend the Globe and Independence Fire Companies for fighting when there was no fire.

One making inquiries of the Building Inspectors as to the reason of no more buildings tumbling down—they having been in office nearly two years.

Having concurred in everything that was presented to them, except those things they were particularly interested in, the myths adjourned.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 4 23

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 42 PEAR Street,
7 19 Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
H. U. YOUNG,
11 5 6t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
11 5 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
11 4 6t

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
11 5 6t

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.
11 5 6t

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [11 5 6t] WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
11 5 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
11 5 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,
Will deliver his Great Lecture on
"The Relations of Great Britain and America, in Connection with the Late War,"
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11.
Tickets for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 00. 11 7 3t

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience, [10 30 wsmlm
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank Stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.
11 6 6t No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1867.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after November 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from November first to seventh, 1867.
10 30-11 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ERYSIPELAS.—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ringworm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will, by their detergent and purifying properties, effect a radical cure in the blood and system. Sold by all Druggists. 11 5 tuths3t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7, 1867.
The mails for India, China, Honolulu, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, via California, will close at this Office November 19, at 9 o'clock A. M.
11 8 21 HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESident of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. 6 10 wsém
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thsto

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,
Three doors south of Walnut.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuarios,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
8 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 709 CHESNUT Street.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 26 smw3m One door below Sixth.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.
The best material used in all our work.
BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 2rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

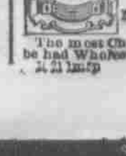
LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved.
By order of the Court.
T. O. WEBB,
10 24 ths 8t Pro Prothonotary.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9f

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 uths3m

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
8 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.


BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 308 MARKET Street, Phila.
8 21 1m5p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 10 14p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc,
11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16f

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26f

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.
Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.
The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do,
1,400 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
	1,000 Stove Feet,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	500 Lamp Chimneys,
500,000 " Mule do.	800 pieces Lamp Wick,
600 Empty Bottles,	

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc etc.
Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 7f PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What is the Alternative?

From the N. Y. Nation.

It would be well for those who are dissatisfied with the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and are now placing it in danger by their desertion or denunciations, to let the world know as soon as possible what they would substitute for it. A good many of them—Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, for one, in his recent letter explaining the Republican defeat in that State—talk as if Congress was seeking to establish negro ascendancy at the South, and had instituted negro suffrage there for this purpose of malice aforethought. But it is well known that Congress only came to negro suffrage slowly and reluctantly, and after trying another plan, which actually left the government of the Southern States in the hands of the whites. The prompt and cheerful acceptance of the constitutional amendment, though it did not in our opinion exact as much by any means as it ought to have done, would no doubt have satisfied the North sufficiently to have secured the admission of the Southern senators and representatives to their places.

The amendment was, however, deliberately and ostentatiously rejected; not on the ground that the conditions that it contained were hard or unreasonable—this even the Philadelphia Convention did not venture to maintain—but on the ground that the South ought not to be required to submit to any conditions whatever. After this, Congress had two courses open to it. One was to readmit the South without any stipulation or concession whatever, except the acceptance of emancipation as an accomplished fact, leaving the negroes to be subjected to any *régime* short of re-enslavement that the whites pleased, and taking no security whatever against a repetition of the revolt against the United States Government. The other was to introduce into the work of reconstruction some new element; since the disloyal portion of the Southern population would not do it, to appeal to the loyal.

Now the first of these courses would, it is notorious, have only pleased a very small section of the Northern people. Only a very small minority, and that mainly composed of avowed secessionists, would have been satisfied to see the South return to its place in the Union as if nothing had happened. This is no supposition. It is as well ascertained as anything in politics can be. Most people called for conditions of some kind; and all acknowledged that if any conditions were allowable, those contained in the constitutional amendment were not unreasonable, and were in fact as little as could be asked. There then remained the admission of the negroes to the suffrage, at least for the purpose of electing constitutional conventions. Many people were willing to see the color test abolished, but wanted an educational test substituted for it.

To this there were two objections:—First, that an educational test, to be of any real value, and to be free of any indirect discrimination against color, had to be imposed not only on those on whom the suffrage had still to be bestowed, but on those already in possession of it. Ignorance is ignorance, whether the voter be a white or a black man. It was, however, admitted that to force the poor Southern whites to learn to read before voting again would be an outrage to which they would not submit. On this no party at the North was prepared to insist; not the Democrats, because they have always opposed the idea that popular intelligence was a political necessity; and not the Republicans, because they, too, in forgetfulness of their earlier creed, were cheated by their anxiety to do the negro justice into proclaiming the suffrage to be the "natural right" of every adult male.

Some went further, and maintained even that anybody was competent to decide any question of government by the aid of "common sense." Moreover—and by this consideration the Republicans were perhaps more influenced than any other—the imposition of an educational test at the present election—that is, at the moment when negro votes were most needed by the nation, would have excluded most of them, and have left the work of reconstruction substantially where it stood. It was said, and with great justice, too, that by admitting all to vote, a pressure would be applied to the whites in favor of popular education which could be applied in no other way; that in no other way could the negroes so well learn their duties as citizens, and in no other way could they so well force the local authorities to do them justice.

It may turn out that Congress, in adopting this latter course, made a mistake; but this does not yet appear, and until it does appear those who oppose it are bound to tell us what they would have done had they had their way. Legislation is not a puzzle intended for the exercise of the wits. It is a means of affecting the lives and happiness of whole communities, and those who criticize it have a higher duty than that of finding fault; they are bound to tell their neighbors how to amend. It is all very well to rail against "negro ascendancy," but what ascendancy should be substituted for it? Into whose hands, at the South, will you commit the task of reorganizing the Government, if not to a majority of the whole people? It is no doubt hard to shut out so many whites because they have taken part in the Rebellion; but if you do not like this, are you prepared to let *them* shut out those who did not take part in it, but opposed it with all their might? It is no doubt hard to keep so large a portion of the United States soil so long under military rule, but then what kind of rule would be set up if the military were withdrawn? How would the elections, for instance, be conducted? How large a proportion of the Southern population would enjoy any protection for either life or property? Which is most injurious to free government—the rule of an organized military force, acting under laws passed by a deliberative body, or the rule of the knife and revolver, the vigilance committee and the mob?

These are important questions, which every fair-minded man is bound to ask himself, and at least try to answer before he begins railing at Congress. Of the thousands who rail at it, however, probably not one per cent. give them a moment's consideration. What they do is to put themselves through a grand *high priori* process, in which they arrange the facts to suit themselves, and make them appear something like this:—"Here is a large, intelligent community of men of our own race, with an admirable system of law, who, though they have been in rebellion, have submitted with a good grace to defeat. They have emancipated their slaves cheerfully at our request. They know the negro well, and having been brought up with him, of course feel kindly disposed towards him, and are anxious for his welfare and elevation. Being weak and ignorant, of course the Sheriff and police and judges devote more care and attention to his interests than they do to those of white men, and as to the white inhabitants generally, of course they are kind and fair in their dealings with him, as they are deeply interested in his prosperity. Yet Congress, animated by mere spite and malevolence, without the slightest necessity or provocation, has disfranchised a large body of the most intelligent whites, and by giving the suffrage to all the blacks has handed over to them the government of the entire South. We see the result in Virginia."

We have made no attempt to extenuate the result of the late elections in Virginia. We have our own opinion of the gentry who have there undertaken the task of "leading" the blacks, and have expressed it very freely. But that such people should get control of the blacks at the outset, and having got control of them should abuse it, was naturally to be expected. The liability of the freedmen to be misled by demagogues on their first entrance into political life is one of the unfortunate results of their having been so long degraded slaves; and the proper medicine for this weakness is, we take it, participation in the Government. To regard the existence of the weakness as a reason for not attempting to apply the remedy, is about as sensible as refusing to teach a man to swim owing to the certainty that at first he would probably flounder a good deal and get his head under water.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the large negro majorities are due in the main to the intentional abstinence of the whites from voting. A phenomenon of the same kind is by no means unfamiliar at the North—the refusal of the rich and well educated to vote or take any active interest in public affairs, through disgust or despair or love of ease. It has been and is constantly witnessed in this city, and with deplorable results. New York is governed by as ignorant a class and one more depraved than even the worst of the negroes; but the disgust and neglect of the rich and educated usually call down denunciation on them rather than on the class to which they leave the work of government. Moreover, if we once admit that the negroes ought to be disfranchised wherever the whites choose to abstain from voting, we of course surrender the game. It being once established that if the whites do not vote the negroes are to blame, the whites will stop voting all over the South and leave us to do the rest for them. A more absurd principle it would be impossible to introduce into politics. The true way, in my opinion, to make the whites take their proper part in the government of the South, is to show them that if they choose to sulk they will be ruled by the blacks. If they are once made sure of this, which as yet they are not, we venture to predict they will soon take an active part in elections.

The Coming Man.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democrats of this section have little knowledge of their probable candidate for next President, and will thank us for making him better known to them. His name is George H. Pendleton, and he lives at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, was a scion of an eminent Virginia family, who migrated to Cincinnati some fifty years ago, practised law, and made a handsome fortune there, and was chosen to Congress as a Whig in 1840, beating the Hon. Robert T. Lytle, his Democratic competitor, by ten majority, if our memory serves. (Hamilton county was strongly Democratic in those days, but was carried that year for General Harrison on the Presidential vote, which followed the State election aforesaid.)

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was an excellent though not a great man. His son George has rather more cultivation, and perhaps more natural ability, though far from being a genius. But he is a thorough gentleman in manner and address; and if, outside of his politics, he ever did an unjust or unworthy act, we never heard of it.

We think he will be the Democratic candidate for next President, for these reasons:—

The party is now on its high horse, and not likely to stultify itself as it did when it ran a General on a peace platform. It believes it may consult its wishes rather than its fears in choosing its standard-bearer, and is not likely to be undeceived before making its national nominations. Now Mr. Pendleton embodies its ideas and its purposes as thoroughly and palpably as Mr. Clay ever did those of the Whig party. A Whig by education, he is a Democrat by conviction and by deliberate choice. In Congress, throughout the war, he never made a speech nor gave a vote that Robert E. Lee or John Slidell could object to. Never desiring disunion, he had early studied Calhoun and become a convert to his view of State Rights and Federal limitations, and he read the Constitution as giving the Federal authority no power to coerce or constrain a State. Holding the war on the part of the Union aggressive and unjust, he gave it no support, no countenance, whether by word or deed. And, detesting the national debt as representing the means whereby the Confederacy was overthrown, he is now open in his advocacy of its prompt extinction by printing off two thousand millions of fresh greenbacks and giving every holder of that debt the face of his bonds in currency, thus stopping the interest on the debt at once and justifying a reduction of all Federal imposts and taxes by one-half. The country being thus flooded with greenbacks, payable in nothing and never, they could not help falling to ten cents in coin per dollar. Then, if two hundred and fifty millions could somehow be borrowed or otherwise raised, the debt might be got rid of at once, or it would be easy to wait till the discredited rags wore out, perished in conflagrations, or were otherwise destroyed. Thus they would ultimately vanish, like the old Continental money, not costing the Treasury a cent. We consider this far more manly than the shame-faced, sneaking rascality of those who prate of paying in "legal-tender" and giving the public creditors as much as they paid for their bonds. We prefer Dick Turpin to Fagin.

Mr. Pendleton is likely to be the candidate, because the South and West are now a decided overmatch for the East, while the Democracy of the West is scarcely distinguishable in type from the conservatism of the South. We think the first choice of a majority of either branch of the party would be Robert E. Lee; but there are prejudices against him as a candidate, which would be less operative, less potent, in the case of Mr. Pendleton. We do not believe there is a conservative in all the South who would object to Mr. Pendleton; if there be one such, he must be very bigoted and exclusive. And no man who did not actually smell powder in the Rebel armies would arouse such enthusiasm in Kentucky, Maryland, and every Southern State organized on their basis as George H. Pendleton. There are many bogus professors of Democratic orthodoxy, but his is the genuine article. His version of the Bible evidently reads, "God made the white man in His own image;" his copy of the Declaration of Independence sets forth that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all white men are created equal;" and "the lost cause" would not be really lost if he were in the Presidential chair. Yet he gave the Virginia Bourbons good advice when, on their restoration to power by Johnson, they had a chance to treat the blacks kindly, and threw it away. We venture the guess that no man treats his black servants better, *as* servants, than he does.

There is a silver lining to most clouds. If the elections of 1867 had gone like those of 1866, we should probably have had some ambiguous, half-and-half, shuffling candidate for President to oppose in 1868; but the late results have cleared the atmosphere decidedly. A square, clean issue between the two parties will now be made up; the sham Democracy will select a representative man; and for such it has none better in its ranks than George H. Pendleton.

The Late Elections East and West—Grant vs. Chase.

From the N. Y. Herald.

East and West, in every State where it has been made the test, this unpalatable, impracticable and dangerous proposition of universal negro suffrage has resulted in a revolt in the Republican ranks, and in a formal notice to the radical managers of the Republican party that their reign has ended, that wiser leaders and better counsels must take their places, that the conservative Union elements of the country are in motion for a new organization and a new departure for the Presidential election, and that General Grant is their man.

Beginning with the October elections, we find that in Pennsylvania, where the Republicans avoided this direct test of universal negro suffrage, and avoided, too, any agitation of the Presidential claims of Mr. Chase, they lost the State, on a light vote, by less than a thousand majority. But on the same day in Ohio, and on the largest popular vote ever polled in the State, and where the claims of Mr. Chase as a Presidential candidate and universal negro suffrage were distinctly before the people, they lost the State Legislature, and thereby a radical United States Senator—"Old Ben Wade"—and had their negro suffrage amendment to the State Constitution voted down by fifty thousand majority against it. This was a stunner from the same people who had rejected Vallandigham and his Copperhead heresies by one hundred thousand majority.

But the leading organs of Mr. Chase, East and West, immediately put in the plea that he was not responsible for these results in Ohio, although personally superintending the battle on the Republican side. It was arranged, accordingly, by his radical managers in New York, to give him a fair trial in our November election. They took the matter in hand at Syracuse, they set up their candidate in platform, including universal negro suffrage, and behold the result! It is astounding, overwhelming, and beyond all question is decisive against Mr. Chase and his negro suffrage and financial policy and his pretensions as a Presidential candidate. It was everywhere understood that if the Republicans carried this State it would be considered as the voice of New York in favor of Mr. Chase, and it was generally believed that his success in New York would make sure his nomination for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention. It was even broadly hinted, in advance of the election, that the success of the Republican State ticket would be equivalent to the nomination of Chase and Fenton, and this is the scheme which has been so signally overthrown. Mr. Chase and his negro suffrage and financial platform are cast out, and the voice of the Empire State inaugurates a reconstruction of the solid, genuine Union elements of the country under the standard of General Grant.

General Grant's Nomination.

From the N. Y. Times.

The late elections have made General Grant the Republican candidate for the Presidency. This is a result which we have foreseen and favored for the last two years. We have had no doubt, since the contest between the President and Congress grew sharp and bitter, that the country would fall back upon General Grant to do what neither of the contending parties could do, restore the Union on a basis of justice, in a spirit of amity, and in accordance with the principles of self-government, which are fundamental in our republic.

Making war, and making peace when the war is over, are two different things. They require different means as they seek different ends. Fierce passion, the utmost fervor of party and sectional hatred, a desperate determination to trample the enemy in the dust—these feelings and purposes are proper and necessary in waging war. War is a thing of passion, and the hotter and fiercer the temper in which it is carried on, the more vigorous and successful the war will be.

But when the war ends, the passion which fed it must end also, or settled and lasting peace cannot be had. In a war of one nation against another this is less essential, because each can manage its own affairs without regard to the other. But after a civil war, when peace implies not only a cessation of hostilities between belligerents, but the renewal of a partnership, the exercise of common powers, the enjoyment of common rights, and the pursuit of common ends between them, the restoration of peace means something much broader and deeper in its relations. If the conqueror is to cherish still all the hatred and resentment of the war, and seek the same ends of humiliation and subjugation only by different means, peace, in any genuine and hearty sense of the word, cannot be had. We may have silence, submission, subjection; but these in a republic are not peace.

Party victories, won in heated contests, involving sharp points of controversy and imposing harsh rule upon the weaker party, do not establish peace between them. The election of Wendell Phillips to be President, with a Congress in sympathy with his views and feelings, would not give the country peace, though every State should be brought back to the Union, every district represented, every office filled, and every man, woman, and child silent and submissive to the law. And the tendency of events for the last two years has been towards such a contest and such a victory.

The country wants a victory which the defeated party will not deem a degradation, and in which it will not see its ruin. General Grant's election as President will not be deemed, by any party or by any section, an insult or a humiliation; for all parties and all sections know that it is not in his temper or his nature to insult or humiliate any class or any community. He can reconcile conflicting feelings, soothe exasperated resentments, mediate between contending parties, and thus open the way to a reconciliation full of the spirit of peace, and involving all its highest and best results, better than any other man in the nation. And this not because he is an abler man, or a more experienced statesman, or a more decided and active Republican, than Chief Justice Chase or anybody else—but because the deeds and public services which commend him to the regard and love of his countrymen, have also held him aloof from the conflicts and hatreds alike of parties and sections—because he is of a calm, self-controlling, equable temper, wedded naturally and unconquerably to justice and fair dealing—and because all men know him to be a zealous, disinterested lover of his country and of the principles of its government.

Nor do we share in the slightest degree the *Tribune*'s fears that he will sacrifice any of the principles of liberty, equal, impartial, and universal, on which our institutions rest. Those who hope for the revival of the class distinctions of the past—who look to the fresh degradation of the colored race, to the exclusion from civil rights and political privileges of men for any other cause than lack of merit, will find no encouragement and no aid in General Grant. If the *Tribune* has any fear that General Grant will give countenance or toleration to any scheme which seeks either to "reduce the blacks again to vassalage or semi-slavery," or to defraud the national creditors, we are confident it may at once dismiss them. Nothing in his history, his acts, or his declarations gives the slightest warrant for any such apprehensions.

General Grant's nomination, which we regard as virtually made already, will consolidate and harmonize the Republican party, first by ending all personal strife, all contest and collision among aspirants for the Presidency, and next by confining its action to the essential principles and policy which the welfare of the country requires. And his election will put an end to the war of parties and of factions, by which peace has been repelled and the restoration of the Union discouraged and delayed.

An European Congress—Another Rumor.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is authoritatively stated in one of our late cable despatches that a "call for an European congress will soon be issued by the French Government," alias Louis Napoleon. We do not much wonder at the rumor, nor shall we be at all surprised if some such proposal is actually made by the Emperor to the other great powers. It is no secret, but a fact patent to the world, that a general congress is one of the primary objects on which for years past the Emperor's heart has been set. It is not at all improbable that a congress will be brought together; but, unless we greatly mistake the present character and condition of the different European Governments, a congress is possible only on one condition. Its purpose must, first of all, be distinctly and definitely stated. That purpose must not be general, but particular. If Napoleon asks an European congress to aid him in answering the question, What is best to do with Rome? we see no reason why his request should not be complied with, nor do we think it at all unlikely that it will. Such a congress was got together for the purpose of settling the Luxembourg question. Such, however, is not the kind of congress which Napoleon wants. His object is to rearrange, according to a favorite plan of his own, the nationalities of Europe. He wishes to reconstruct the boundary lines, and we have little doubt that if a congress would gratify Napoleon's ambition in certain directions, he would not be unwilling to abandon his protectorate of Rome. No congress, however, could do this but one which was convened for the most general and indefinite purpose. Such a congress, we hesitate not to say, is in present circumstances impossible. We are not unwilling, however, to be generous. If Napoleon submits to the decision of an European congress the final and unqualified decision of the Roman question, he will give proof of a desire to do justice, and of a willingness to preserve the peace of the nation, for which we have not been able hitherto to give him credit.

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On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that elegant four-story Residence (Picton stone front) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Locust street, at the distance of twenty feet eastward from Sixteenth street, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Locust street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with said sixteenth street 90 feet, including a 3-feet wide alley on the rear end thereof, together with the free right, use, and privilege of the said alley, in common with the property adjoining on the north. Was erected in the very best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, in suites of three rooms deep, opening into each other with wide folding-doors, first floor elegantly painted en fresco. Laundry, kitchen, cellar paved with flagstones and large provision vault under pavement in yard, first and second floors deadened, and roof made non-conducting, finished throughout in superior style with extra conveniences; heater, range, two bath rooms, two water closets, etc. etc., and is in perfect order. Location is one of the most desirable in the city, surrounded with first-class improvements.

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ELEGANT RESIDENCE, No. 1722 ARCH Street.

On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that elegant three-story brick residence, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the northerly side of Arch street, at the distance of 149 feet eastward from the east side of Eighteenth street, in the Tenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Arch street 24 feet 6 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width northwardly between lines parallel with said Eighteenth street 144 feet, including on the rear end thereof, the easternmost part of an alley of the width of 4 feet north and south, which leads into said Eighteenth street. Together with the free right, use, and privilege of the said alley in common with the owners or occupiers of the adjoining properties forever. Has wide hall, large saloon parlor, 40 feet deep, attics, and three-story double back-buildings. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, with extra conveniences, furnace, two ranges, large pantry, with hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, two water closets, linen closet, etc. etc., and is in excellent repair.

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All that certain four-story brick messuage or tenement, with three-story double back buildings and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the southwesterly corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets, in the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Spring Garden street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on Thirteenth street 100 feet to Whitehall street—three fronts; has large saloon parlor, with handsome marble mantel, two large offices, with brick fire-proof and private entrance, dining-room, kitchen, sitting-room, bath-room, store-room, and eight chambers, heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc., etc. Was erected in a substantial manner, and is in excellent repair. Is suitable for a physician or professional gentleman, and an excellent business location.

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HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH SIDE YARD, No. 503 FRANKLIN STREET.

On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that handsome three-story Brick Residence, with three-story double back buildings and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Franklin street, at the distance of 28 feet 7 inches northward from the north side of Sutton wood street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Franklin street 28 feet, and extending thence eastward between lines at right angles therewith, in length or depth on the north line 83 feet 8½ inches, and on the south line 84 feet 6½ inches. Has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, sitting-room, bath-room, store-room, and six chambers. Was erected and finished throughout in the best manner, with every convenience—heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc., etc., and is in perfect repair. Immediate possession given.

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All those seven certain three-story brick dwellings, together with the lots or pieces of grounds thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Sixth street, at a distance of 83 feet 4 inches northwardly from York street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; each containing in front or breadth on said Sixth street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, eastwardly, 136 feet 10½ in. to Fairhill street. The houses are built in cottage style, with piazzas in front; two story back building; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; bath-room, range, water, gas, etc.

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Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1531 Locust street.

ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 149 feet deep. No. 1722 Arch street.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 622 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, three-story double back buildings, and every convenience, No. 503 Franklin street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, S. W. corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets; four-story brick residence, with offices, and lot 20 by 100 feet; three fronts.

SEVEN MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, with every convenience, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423 N. Sixth street, above York. [11 9 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,

November 12, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include—

VINE Street, No. 1206—Handsome brick Residence.

RACE, No. 1513, 1515, and 1517—Large Lot and frame Dwellings.

FRONT, Nos. 526 and 528—Four frame Dwellings.

SIXTEENTH, No. 1413 (North)—Elegant brownstone Residence.

ARCH, east of Twentieth—Large Lot, 52 feet front.

INDIAN QUEEN LANE—22½ acres, Country Seat.

SPRUCE, No. 1905—Handsome modern Residence.

TWELFTH AND CATHARINE, S. W. corner—Valuable Lot.

SANSOM, No. 810—Tavern and Dwelling.

SEVENTH, No. 1614 (North)—Modern Residence.

JUNIPER, No. 226 (North)—Genteel Dwelling.

CATHARINE, No. 1346—Three brick Dwellings.

Assignee's peremptory sale—8 Mortgages, $10,000, $11,000, and $5000.

Executor's Sale.

40 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
5 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred.
10 15-100 Scrip do. do. do.
50 shares Grenada Mineral Land Company.
500 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company.
1700 shares Farel Oil Company, Venango county.
333 shares Cherry Run and Allegheny Oil Company.

For other accounts:—

125 shares Fourth National Bank.
31 shares Central National Bank.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, due 1884, six per cent., February and August.
$60 Scrip Mercantile Library Company.
62 shares Wyoming Canal Company.
15 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.
100 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company.
10 shares First National Bank.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.

Catalogues now ready.

Sale at the Summit House, Darby Road.

FRAME BUILDINGS, GLASS SASH, 2 LARGE TANKS, ETC.

On Wednesday Afternoon,

November 13th, at 3 o'clock, at the Summit House, on the Darby Road, the entire frame buildings. [11

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Green st., by catalogue. [11 9 6t

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A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,

NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just published

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST,

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake, the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 438 pages, $2 00. 10 26 stuth

Sold by all Booksellers.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11mo

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads. It is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime! Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHERRLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD Street,

9 27 tf Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Terrible Revolution in Peru—War on the River Plate—The Allies Suffering Greatly—New Gold Mines, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Advices from South America, just received, state that another extensive revolution is in progress in Peru.

At last accounts President Prado was preparing to attack Arequipa, where all of the regular Government officers had been assassinated by the rebels. Reinforcements of troops were hourly expected from Chili.

The navigation of the Amazon river has been opened to a point within fifty miles of the Pacific Ocean.

Many new gold and silver mines have been discovered in Peru, and companies are preparing to work them.

The shipping of fire-arms to Peru has been prohibited by the Chilian Government.

The war in Paraguay has turned against the allied forces, who have suffered many defeats.

General Lopez has been largely reinforced in front of Humaita.

THE BRADLEY CASE.

Judge Fisher's Action Sustained.

Mr. Bradley Suspended as a Practitioner at the Bar.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Mr. Bradley read a statement in answer to the rule of the Court for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the bar as a practising attorney, owing to his former difficulty with Judge Fisher. The Hon. Robert J. Walker made an argument in his behalf, when the full Court, through Chief Justice Cartter, sustained the order of Judge Fisher, heretofore made, suspending Mr. Bradley as a practitioner at the bar. Justice Cartter, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the Court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt.

Mr. Bradley thanked the Court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, but said that he had long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the bar, but that the present manner of severing his connection with the courts rendered the separation more unpleasant.

The Treasury Department.

Fractional currency printed for the week	$317,000
Fractional currency shipped to the Assistant Treasurer, New York	200,000
Fractional currency shipped to the United States Depository, Cincinnati	100,000
Fractional currency shipped to the United States Depository, Baltimore	75,000
Fractional currency shipped to the National Banks	330,950
Two-dollar notes sent to Assistant Treasurer, New York	50 000
Total shipment	$755,950
Securities held for circulating notes	$340,684,250
Securities held for deposits of public money	33,038,459
Fractional Bank notes issued for the week	80,33
Total to date	304,567,971
Fractional bank notes returned	5,084,745
Actual circulation	299,243,230
Fractional currency redeemed	416,403

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Propositions Referred to Organize a Provisional Government for the State—Resolutions Offered to Substitute a Property Tax for the Poll Tax, and to Give Laborers' Wages the First Lien Upon Crops After Rent and Supplies.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8.—In the Convention to-day Mr. Gregory (colored) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on a Bill of Rights to incorporate in their report a special ordinance removing all distinctions based in caste or color. A resolution was offered substituting a property tax for the poll tax, and another disfranchising all persons engaged in the murder of Union men, but who have been acquitted by the courts. An ordinance was passed formally abolishing slavery.

The Convention, in a test vote of forty-five to forty-two, tabled the proposition to abolish the present Provisional State Government within twenty days.

An ordinance was offered and referred to the appropriate committee, affirming that since 1861 no loyal government has existed in Alabama, and that whereas such illegal and pretended government as now exists does not protect adequately the rights of loyal men, the Convention should organize a provisional government, all important State offices being vacated within thirty days after December 1.

It also provides that a provisional Governor should be appointed by the Convention, who shall fill all vacated offices, all persons appointed being required to take the iron-clad oath. A motion to lay the ordinance on the table was defeated by a vote of fifty-seven to twenty-six, and it will probably be ultimately adopted. The negroes and the extreme members of the Convention, headed by Bingham, will vote for it. An ordinance was also referred that laborers' wages shall take precedence over all other liens upon crops, except rent and supplies.

CANADA.

The Parliament in Session—Resignation of the Minister of Finance—A Telling Anti-Union Speech—The New Government of Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—At 3 o'clock P. M. to-day the House of Commons met to consider the speech from the throne.

It was moved by Mr. C. Fisher, of New Brunswick, and seconded by Mr. DeSalnier, in the French language, that an address in answer to the speech from the throne be prepared, which was carried.

The address will be a mere echo of the speech.

Mr. Galt then arose to explain his motives for resigning his position in the Government. He said that there was a feeling of distrust felt towards him in Ontario, and that he had been charged with the ruin of families by the failure of certain banks. He therefore deemed it proper to retire. As to the charge against him referred to last he was not, he said, to blame. He read a resolution of the directors of the Commercial Bank, thanking him for his endeavors to avert the misfortune which had overtaken the bank.

Mr. Cartwright, President of the Commercial Bank, then arose, and in few words confirmed the substance of the resolution. On the other hand, Mr. Alexander McKenzie arose and asserted that Mr. Galt was the cause of the downfall of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Mr. Morris replied denying the correctness of the charge.

The House then adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley will succeed Mr. Galt as Finance Minister.

At half-past 7 the House reassembled, when Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, arose and made a telling speech against Confederation, of which the following is a synopsis:—He reviewed the speech from the throne clause by clause, and spoke of the measure of military organization as conceived in a spirit of defiance to the United States. Then as to extension from the Atlantic to the Pacific, how was communication to be kept up? The State of Minnesota could in one week send a force of men that would utterly cut off the Pacific possessions from Canada. For his part he prayed for peace between the United States and Canada.

The prevailing feeling in Britain was to get rid as gracefully as possible of the responsibility of defending the provinces. An act of Parliament does not make a nation, a union, nor a people happy and prosperous. The union was carried in a manner that was very distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia. Finally the honorable gentleman moved the amendment that in view of these circumstances it was to be regretted the measures had not been submitted to the people at the hustings. The speech of the honorable gentleman, which lasted one hour and three-quarters, comes in vain, for the Home Government will not, it is believed, repeal the act of union.

The local government for the province of Nova Scotia has been formed thus:—The Hon. William Annand to be Treasurer of the Province, with a seat in the Legislative Council: Hon. Mr. Vail, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Mines; Hon. Martin J. Wilkins, Attorney General.

The following are members of the Executive Council with a portfolio of department:—Hon. B. McHeffey, President of the Executive Council; Hon. Mr. Troop, Hon. Mr. Flynn, Hon. Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Cochrane is invited to take a vacant seat.

E. M. MacDonald, M. P. P., of the *Citizen* newspaper, is to be Queen's Printer, and J. J. Marshall is likely to be Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

SAFE ROBBERY AT COLUMBIANA, O.

The Office of the Union Express Company Entered—The Thieves Make a Waterhaul.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The large safe in the office of the Union Express Company at this place was blown open, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, by burglars, who effected an entrance through the front door of the office by means of crowbars and pickaxes, which they left in the building. A heavy charge of powder must have been used, as the report was heard at a great distance, and the doors of the safe were torn to pieces. The agent of the company, Mr. John Iconhour, had taken all the money and valuables from the safe to his house last evening, consequently the thieves got nothing for their trouble. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

LOUISIANA.

Charge of Corruption on the Part of General Mower Retracted—A Court of Inquiry to be Probably Called for.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The ex-Federal general who declared he paid money to be appointed Sheriff in lieu of Hays, and that it was paid to General Mower, I learn has made a retraction, thus relieving General Mower of an unpleasant suspicion. Printed slips with disgraceful doggerel about General Mower are circulating on the streets to-day. General Mower will doubtless ask for a court of inquiry. General Hancock's presence is much needed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—The ordinary Saturday business was before the Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel., Rose Wallace vs. Wm. W. Wallace. A writ of habeas corpus sued out by the relater for the custody of her child. She testified to the Court that on last Saturday night, a week ago, her husband, the respondent, went to his home drunk, taking three other men, also intoxicated, into the room where she was sleeping with her child, an infant, only eleven months old; he caroused all night, and the next morning beat her brutally, and drove her away. He kept the child, and when she went back the next day for it, she was told that he had taken it away.

The respondent, a car driver, acknowledged that on the night in question he went home drunk; but he averred that his wife was herself an habitual drunkard, would not herself reform, and would not permit him to live peaceably, and had always neglected the child even more than even brutes neglect their young. He also said he had never removed the child, and that his wife had never demanded its custody, and flatly denied the allegations of violence on his part.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Charles Sydney, vs. the Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of the relator from the charge of malicious mischief. Some time since the School Board contracted with a builder for the erection of a school house at Seventeenth and Wood streets. This contract was subsequently sublet to J. V. B. Hahn, a plasterer. The contract between the School Board and the builder gave to the architect the right to alter or destroy any work on the building, in his judgment improperly done. The work went on, and the architect was displeased with the plastering, because he really believed it was not such as the contract required; and he therefore ordered his son, Charles Sydney, the relator, to tear it down. The relator did so, and hence the prosecution by the plasterer.

On the part of the Commonwealth it was contended that this building was not at this time the property of the city, but was still in the hands of the contractors, who had not yet given possession to the city, and the city may never have taken it. Therefore, an invasion of the premises, and a wilful destruction of the work done on them, was a clear violation of the law.

The relator answered that this was done by the authority of the contract; that he was acting as the agent of the city, by the order of the city, and upon the property of the city. It was just the city itself altering certain property belonging to it, or even destroying this property, and therefore the city, or its agent, should not be held criminally answerable for the act.

The Court sustained this latter doctrine, and discharged the relator.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Michael Keily vs. Commodore Selfridge. In this much agitated case the respondent made return to the writ, producing the boy. It was shown that the boy was born in 1848; that he enlisted in the navy at Norfolk August 12, 1864, then being between the ages of fifteen and sixteen; in May, 1865, he had deserted, and on the 11th of September last he voluntarily presented himself at the office of the commandant at the Navy Yard for the purpose of surrendering himself.

A paper was offered in evidence, dated August 12, 1864, and signed by one J. Mier Huxley, which paper purported to be the written consent of the boy's guardian to the enlistment. But it was not proven that this man was his legal guardian, but it was shown that the boy's own father was at that time alive, and it was said that this man Huxley was really the recruiting officer who made out the enlistment. The Court, of course, rejected this paper.

Mr. Valentine, on the part of the respondent, then cited the first section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1837, 1 Brightly, 659, sec. 26, stat. 1, 123, relative to the enlistment of minors into the navy, which makes it lawful to enlist into the navy minors between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years, with the consent of parents and guardians, and minors over the age of eighteen years, without the consent of parents or guardians; and also the act of Congress of June, 1858, relative to the enlistment of minors into the Marine Corps.

The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Charles Gormley was taken up in connection with the preceding. It was shown by the boy's parents that he was a minor at the time of enlistment, and that he enlisted without the consent of his parents, both of whom were living at the time. On the part of the respondent it was shown that, on the 13th of September last, the boy voluntarily surrendered himself at the Navy Yard, having deserted at Norfolk station.

In regard to this surrender himself into the custody of the United States officials, which was mentioned as a confirmation of the original enlistment, counsel for the relator took the ground that the first enlistment was illegal, the boy being a minor, and not having the consent of his parents, and that there could be no confirmation of a contract void *ab initio*.

The cases were yet under argument.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '67, Jy.'65	107⅞	10 sh Penna R	50¼
$1000 City 6s, New	101⅞	4 do	50¼
$1000 C & Am 6s, '75	87	100 sh Reading	48
$1000 Leh N 6s '84	84½	100 sh Phil & E	b30. 24½
$2000 do	84½	100 do	b10. 24½
12 sh Cam & Am	125		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101⅞	100 sh Sch N Plainfown	21
$5000 C & Am 6s, '80	86	100 sh Leh N stk	30
1 sh C & Am R	124⅜	50 do	30
9 do	125	50 do	30
100 sh Read R	b30. 47⅝	1 do	31
25 do	48	100 do	29

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, GREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth. South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuths3mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 9 16]

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LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
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DIAMOND CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
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CHINCHILLAS.
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WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

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EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

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MARKET AND NINTH.

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CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!

BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTORS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK LYONS VELVETS.

Something less than "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" worth. All late auction and other panic purchases. [9 7 stuth

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 7 thsm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 wsm rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

3000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c.
2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.
American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 19 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
All-wool Blankets, $4 50 up to $17 a pair.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Black Poplin Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, 28, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.
Good quality Black Silks.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 21 smw 1J] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS.
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 1727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 1J] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

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HO! FOR THE WIDE-AWAKE STORE!

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets,

will open on MONDAY MORNING NEXT a large lot of BANKRUPT GOODS, bought for cash, at a great sacrifice. Now is the time to buy cheap goods at

EVANS & PHIPPS',

9 14 stuf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

READY CASH RULES THE TIMES!

LADIES, COME SOON, if you want a chance at our great CASH purchase of BANKRUPT GOODS, which will be offered at

BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS!

Just the place to buy cheap goods,

REMEMBER!

EVANS & PHIPPS,

9 14 stuf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Like this seldom occurs. Do not miss seeing our magnificent lot of BANKRUPT GOODS, bought for CASH, at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

Now or never, if you want cheap goods.

DON'T FORGET,

EVANS & PHIPPS,

9 14 stuf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT OFFERING

OF

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, NOV. 11.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

Will Offer at his New Store,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

A Half Million Dollars Worth of Foreign Dress Goods, to be sold at a Great Sacrifice.

Daily Shipments received from New York to close Importations and Consignments, at ONE HALF THE COST.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

ARTICLES WILL BE OFFERED AT THE CHEAP BUREAU AT 25 CENTS, EACH WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

CLOAKING CLOTHS REDUCED FROM $10 TO $2 50.

SILK PLUSH REDUCED FROM $20 TO $10. [11 9 tf

SILKS AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

23. BARGAINS! 23.

At the Cheap Store,

No. 23 N. NINTH STREET.

A job lot of SOILED BLANKETS, Cheap.
CLOAKING CLOTHS to suit all tastes, at very low prices.
A Few of those IMPORTED CLOTH SACQUES LEFT.
BEST CALICOES IN THE MARKET, 12½ cents.
A fine assortment of DELAINES, at 18½ cents.
MUSLINS, FLANNELS, AND LINEN GOODS, very low.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.
BLANKET AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MERINO POPLINS, AND A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, AT OLD TIME PRICES.
Just received, a full line of BALMORALS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

F. SCHUELLERMANN,

11 9 s3t No. 23 North NINTH Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING

DRY GOODS!

FINE WIDE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, CHOICE STYLES.
HEAVY LOOM HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
HEAVY HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 62 AND 75 CENTS.
DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, FRUIT DOYLIES AND TOWELS.
ONE MORE LOT OF FRENCH GLASS TOWELS AT 25 CENTS
HEAVY AND FINE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, EXTRA SIZE, $8, $10, $12.
JACQUARD SPREADS, HEAVY AND LIGHT, VERY DESIRABLE.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

3 9s] PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $8, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

SILK LACE BARBES.—White or Black Silk Lace Barbes, great variety of patterns, at 25 cents; about one half usual price; 600 dozen in stock.
REAL THREAD BLACK LACE BARBES.
A lot of real Black Thread Barbes at reasonable prices; only a small lot.
REAL VALENCIENNE AND CLUNY LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
TUCKED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MOURNING LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
A great variety of Handkerchiefs at reasonable prices, for the approaching Holiday Presents.
BARGAINS in Laces and Embroideries of every description; portions of this stock have recently been purchased for fifty and sixty cents on the dollar, and parties are assured that no *burated* concern will be permitted to undersell. WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Store. 11

GRAND NOW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street. No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND NOW.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM PASTE COMPANY'S Flour Paste Manufactory, back of No. 10 FETTER Lane. Bookbinders, Paper Box Makers, Trunk Makers, and all who want a superior article of Paste CHEAP, will find it to their interest to use it. Sold in large or small quantities. 11 4 6t*

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S,

9 28 tuths3p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.